

**MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DUPRE PERISH IN BLAZE;
DUPRE'S HEROISM SAVES LIVES OF TWO WOMEN****Denby Will Resign Cabinet Job Today****NAVY SECRETARY
MAY HOLD PLACE
TILL PROBE ENDS**

Resignation To Be Tended on Ground of "Relieving President of Any Embarrassment."

**REPUBLICAN COLORS
SHOW OIL STAINS**

Accurate Target Practice of Senator Walsh Spreads Terror Throughout Washington.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER.

Washington, February 10.—Now comes a new phase in the Teapot Dome scandal. President Coolidge, having directed his special counsel to the task of invalidating the Sinclair and Doheny leases, has turned to the difficult work of rebuilding the political prestige of his administration.

One of the first developments will be the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby. It will be tendered voluntarily upon one ground Monday—the desire of Denby to relieve the president of embarrassment.

Coolidge will be placed in a peculiar position after the senate adopts the Robinson resolution Monday requesting Denby's retirement. The president refuses to ask for Denby's resignation, because he believes that would be an unfair act, casting suspicion upon his naval secretary in advance of a full disclosure of the facts. But nevertheless the president, as do most other republicans here, can not help but regard Denby as a political liability, though he would be the last man to approach a cabinet officer and demand his head in order to save himself.

Friends Not So Squeamish.

But some of the president's friends feel more strongly about the matter and desire Denby's resignation for the good of the party. Denby was reared in the naval tradition and does not quit without fighting, as his repeated statements in the last few days plainly show. However, the question is now one which involves the fate of the party in the approaching election and Denby is willing to surrender his portfolio if such an act will make matters easier. He will do this, however, solely on the ground that it is to relieve the president of embarrassment and not as an admission that he has acted wrongly or with poor judgment in the leasing of naval oil reserves.

But this is only one phase of the situation. The prestige of the administration is like a mass of wreckage strewn above the ground in the wake of the path taken by the senate investigating committee piecemeal, and must be patched together again before the national campaign begins five months hence. Coolidge is the only man in the party who can take the pieces and rebuild the party's prestige so that it will bear some semblance to the solid structure that it was one month ago when the administration was riding easily on the popularity of its tax reduction program.

Transfer Oil Jurisdiction.

There are many hints dropped that the president would be relieved to have the resignation of Attorney-General Daugherty, but his official departure from the cabinet is likely to be delayed until the present storm has subsided somewhat. He will be back in private life before the presidential campaign ends, in the opinion of most observers.

Another development that is likely

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Teapot Dome Boils Over

You've read a lot about the naval oil reserve scandal. Could you give a connected story of what it's all about? Could you tell the next fellow you meet how the scandal started, what it's history has been and the developments to date? Do you know what is back of it all?

Our Washington Bureau has prepared a clear and condensed but comprehensive story of the history of the oil reserves, and their leasing, with a chronology showing just what happened and how it happened. If you want a copy of this bulletin, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed.

Washington Bureau, Daily Constitution, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the HISTORY OF TEAPOT DOME and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamps for same:

NAME Street and No. or R. R. City State

**U. S. ARMY PLANES
PASS HONDURAS
WITHOUT LANDING**

Panama, February 10.—The American army airplanes which are flying from Panama to Guatemala from Manning Field. The flight was made without stopping at Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, as was provided for in the schedule. No explanation of why the planes failed to stop there is available, but the belief was expressed today that they passed over the city without visiting it due to the disturbed political situation.

**6 BURN TO DEATH
IN TENEMENT FIRE**

Mother Tosses Babe To Safety in Arms of Policeman Standing in Official Automobile.

Rockville Center, N. Y., February 10.—Before policemen on the scene had called the village volunteer fire department, six persons, including four children, had been burned to death in a fire, believed of incendiary origin, which today destroyed a three-story tenement house.

Two negro families on the third floor escaped by gaining access to the front porch roof from a second floor window and by jumping to a net improvised by policemen. With flames licking the stairs leading to the first floor, the negroes broke their way into a second floor apartment.

When the police arrived Mrs. Angelo Camarana, holding her 9 months old babe, was standing on the window sill of the second floor apartment which she occupied. The police backed their automobile under the house, caught the baby which Mrs. Camarana threw to them and then helped the mother climb down. Mother and infant were burned about the head and face.

From the wreckage were removed the bodies of Camarana, John Santanna, a roomer in the Camarana apartment, and four Camarana children; Anthony, 14, Frank, 12, Fan- nie, 4 and Carrie, 3.

**OBREGON TROOPS
SCORE VICTORY**

Main Rebel Column at Ocotlan Hoists White Flag in Appeal for Truce.

Mexico City, February 10.—The federal forces have achieved an overwhelming victory over the rebels after 11 hours of furious fighting on the Llerena River at Ocotlan, according to a report made by General Amaro to President Obregon.

Heavy casualties were suffered by both sides.

A number of the commanding generals were killed during the crossing of the river subsequent to the storming of "death's balcony," as the soldiers call the rebel trenches, according to special dispatches from Ocotlan.

After crossing the river the federal forces successfully attacked the rebel positions at Cuiztla, forcing the main rebel column to hoist the white flag and sound bugles calling for a parley, the dispatches say.

**Sick for Year
Hicks Ends Life
By Pistol Shot**

Note Found in His Hand Reads "Don't Blame Belle."

In ill health for more than a year and despondent over his inability to work, Obediah D. Hicks, 56, of 340 Luckie street, ended his troubles Sunday afternoon by sending a pistol shot through his head. Although the ambulance of Hunter-Blanchard-Garrett company made a new speed record death won the race, the victim dying before the car reached Grady hospital.

Hicks, a printer-pressman by trade, recently had despaired of ever getting well and talked of "ending it all." Sunday morning when he took his pistol from beneath his pillow his wife grew suspicious and tried to take it from him. The struggle ceased when he told her: "Belle, you know I have better sense than to take my own life."

Mrs. Hicks remained in the room with him all day Sunday, until just a few minutes before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she stepped outside the door into the hall to converse with Mrs. J. H. Crowe, who lived just across the hall from the Hicks.

She had just closed the door when she heard the report of a pistol. Rushing in, she found her husband on the bed in a pool of blood.

The note found in his left hand read, "Don't blame Belle."

A coroner's inquest will be held at the chapel of Hunter-Blanchard-Garrett company Monday. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

**TWO REGIMENTS
OF STATE GUARDS
CALLED TO HERRIN**

Fifty Deputies of S. Glenn Young Release 3 Kidnapped Policemen From County Jail.

**NO MARTIAL LAW NEAR
FOR "CITY OF BLOOD"**

Raider Chieftain Declares His Activities Followed Demand of 'Law Abiding Element.'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Herrin, Ill., February 10.—Adjutant General Carlos E. Black this evening issued an order for the immediate enlisting of the 132nd infantry of the Illinois State militia, Chicago unit, and of the 130th infantry composed of companies from southern Illinois, to proceed at once for this city.

The Chicago troops have been ordered to leave Chicago at 1 o'clock Monday morning and will arrive in Herrin at 2:30 p. m., Monday. The 130th infantry is expected to arrive shortly after this hour. This will bring the total number of state troops in Herrin and the whole of Williamson county to 1,700.

The troops will be under the command of General Miller J. Foreman, of Chicago, commanding officer of the 33rd division, Illinois national guard. Adjutant General Black declared.

No Martial Law Looms.

Five companies of militia already are patrolling Herrin. In answering a question whether complete martial law would be declared in Williamson county, Adjutant General Black said: "There'll be no martial law in Williamson county." He declined to comment on the order calling out more troops.

General Black arrived here at 3 a. m. today and spent several hours in conferences with Colonel A. L. Culbertson, in command of the state militia here; officials of the city government and S. Glenn Young, who is acting chief of police.

General Black declared in a statement to the Associated Press he had made a thorough survey of the situation, but he had convinced himself that complete martial law would not be necessary.

While General Black would not commit himself as to the cause of the calling out of additional troops, it was generally taken as an indication here that the situation was serious. It was also believed that the troops

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**TOSSES WOMEN
THROUGH WINDOW****AS DEATH CALLS**

Mr. and Mrs. DuPre Drop Into Fiery Cauldron as Second-Story Floor of Home Caves In.

**TWO BODIES BURNED
BEYOND RECOGNITION**

Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, Badly Injured in Rescue, Now Hysterical at Davis-Fischer Sanitarium.

Trapped in a seething mass of flames, Charles W. Dupre and his wife were burned to death in their home on Habersham road early Sunday morning, after the husband had saved the lives of two women relatives by throwing them bodily through an upstairs window.

Just a few seconds after Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, mother of Mrs. Dupre, had been thrown to the ground, the second floor of the building gave way, dashing Dupre and his wife into a fiery grave. Mrs. William A. Dupre, daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, the other occupant of the house, escaped uninjured except for severe shock.

Bodies Are Recovered.
A solemn group of volunteer helpers rescued the bodies from the ruins of the home. They were charred beyond recognition. Mrs. Cunningham was rushed to Davis-Fischer sanitarium. Mrs. William Dupre was taken to the home of neighbors, where she remained Sunday, barely able to furnish meager details of the tragedy.

The four occupants of the house, aroused early Sunday morning by the intense heat and smoke, found themselves trapped by walls 24 flame, according to Mrs. Dupre's story. frantic efforts to throw open the windows proved fruitless. Dupre then picked his wife's sister up in his arms, crashed the window pane with her feet and dropped her safely to the ground.

Mrs. Dupre says that she heard her mother screaming that "he was trying to throw her from the window," and then the body of Mrs. Cunningham dropped by her side.

Flooring Gives Way.
As Dupre made feeble efforts to assist his wife to safety the flooring gave way and they both fell helpless into the blazing embers of the first floor.

The house stands isolated on a hill, almost a quarter of a mile from any other residence, and no one was attracted to the scene until Mrs. Dupre stumbled down the road to a neighbor's home.

Before the fire department could reach the scene, which is located almost a half-mile from Peachtree road, the house was reduced to cinders. The heat was so great that two automobiles standing in the yard were ignited and completely destroyed.

Residents of the neighborhood were attracted to the scene by the fire engine sirens, and soon a crowd of

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**The Weather
INCREASING CLOUDINESS**

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness Monday followed by rain Monday night or Tuesday; slightly warmer in north and central portions Monday and on the coast Tuesday; moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain and somewhat warmer; moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy and slightly warmer; probably showers in extreme north portion; gentle to moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Monday afternoon or night and on Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday.

Louisiana—Monday and Tuesday rain, moderate temperature.

Arkansas—Monday and Tuesday probably occasional rains, not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma—Monday probably rain; Tuesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

East Texas—Monday rain; Tuesday partly cloudy, rain in east portion; somewhat colder in west portion.

West Texas—Monday unsettled, rain in east portion, colder in extreme west portion; Tuesday probably fair.

**Forbes Takes Oath To Be Faithful
To Trust In Care of Wounded Heroes**

WHEN FORBES SWORE TO FAITHFULLY DISCHARGE TRUST PLACED IN HIS HANDS

Charles R. Forbes, second from the right, with his right hand raised, taking his oath of office as protector of the interests of America's war veterans. He said upon that occasion: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same . . . and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

How Forbes actually conducted himself in his high office is revealed in the sordid tale of graft and waste told in Will Irwin's story of the Veterans' Bureau scandal.

**Findlay French
TO SPEAK TODAY**

Baltimore Expert Will Tell of Value of Industrial Bureau in Increasing Wealth of Cities.

Proposals for a practical working basis of a scientific campaign of industrial expansion for Atlanta will be discussed at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the chamber of commerce at meeting called by Mayor Walter A. Sims. The chief speaker will be Findlay French, director of the Baltimore bureau of industries, who is in Atlanta in an advisory capacity and who was in conference Sunday with business and civic leaders.

Paul Norcross, president of the chamber of commerce, and James L. Logan said Sunday that the operation of an industrial bureau in Atlanta would be an accomplished fact and would operate as an independent organization as a department of the chamber of commerce as soon as an expert chief for the bureau could be appointed.

The industrial expert and his staff will compile all information of interest to manufacturers concerning Atlanta, its sources of raw materials, its logical markets, its transportation, power and labor cost conditions. The bureau also will maintain close touch with all manufacturing industries in the country and direct its efforts to bringing to Atlanta all industries which can be operated more profitably here than in other cities or sections for those hospitals.

It will be revealed how \$80,000 of floor cleaner and floor wax were purchased at outlandish prices. The government paid for large quantities of floor cleaner over fifty times the manufacturing cost. Enough floor wax was purchased to keep all veterans' hospitals supplied adequately for 150 years. Proof is furnished of the sale and resale of vast quantities of hospital supplies; sheets, blankets and pillow cases for the veterans were sold out of one end of a supply depot at ruinous prices while inferior goods, purchased at grafting prices, were being shipped in to replace those sold. Over \$3,000 worth of goods were sold without bids.

It will be revealed how Charles R. Forbes attempted to flee the country and was turned back from European shores by United States government agents on the ship on which he attempted his escape.

Many more revelations, corroborated by sworn testimony, records from files and photostatic copies of incriminating documents, will be detailed in subsequent installments of one of the most amazing graft stories in American history.

Elks at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—A party of fifty Elks from Allentown, Pa., spent yesterday in Savannah leaving last night. They were en route to Florida points.

**FORBES POURS LIVES INTO POT OF GRAFT**

Continued from First Page.

surplus of federal revenues, to which we shall soon owe our substantial reductions of income tax, is only \$300,000,000. This rough calculation and comparison will show how much Colonel Forbes and his associates cost the American people. That, however, is not the whole story. It brings up another important point. This money, given without question or quibble to succor and rehabilitate our wreckage of the great war, was fished from the disassembled. Because the bureau was disorganized because certain men in its high positions were concerned mostly with what they could get out of it for themselves veterans of the great war wasted time at rehabilitation which did not rehabilitate, coughed themselves to death with trench-born tuberculosis while waiting for hospitals, racked their minds and souls with the lingering effects of shell shock for want of special medical care.

Spotted Efficiency.

In spots, efficient men and women, working zealously and brilliantly against odds of official carelessness and neglect, were giving their charges adequate care. But they did it without much cooperation from above. So many men at the top were interested in other things than

the care and rehabilitation of the disabled!

This Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Forbes, once signal officer with the 33d division in France, adventurer extraordinary in life and politics, seems to the detached observer the most picturesque figure in recent American life. Now that he has made his exit, it becomes more and more apparent that the play of the drama interested him in him. The story of his career is also the sinister history of the veteran's bureau.

Son of Immigrant Parents.

Charles Forbes was the son of immigrant parents—some say Scotch, some Welsh; but Forbes is distinctly a Scotch name. He was born, according to one account, on a British vessel at sea. He himself has testified before a senate committee that he is a naturalized citizen. At the age of 12 or thereabout he entered the marine corps as a drummer in a band. He was the worst drummer in the band, and was immediately discharged at the age of 14 with his travel pay in his pocket and some fancy tattooing on his chest and arms. In the marines, he is remembered as a lively, prankish boy. He comes again into the government records at the age of 22 when he entered in the signal corps as a telegrapher. States arm.

After a few months he deserted from his post at Fort Myer, Va.

Four years afterward, he was apprehended and imprisoned at Fort Strong, Mass. The exchange of papers in this can reveal certain facts about his whereabouts and activities in the meantime. Though he classified himself in his enlistment papers as a single man, he was in fact already married in 1900. He confessed this, and blamed his desertion to the importunities of his wife, Sarah Forbes. In retaliation to his coming home, she says, that in March, 1904, he entered suit against her for divorce. In September, 1905, in a letter of that date, Mrs. Forbes asks the military authorities to make her husband, Charles Forbes, a corporal and their two small children. "He has been sending through the department of public charities of New York a small amount," she wrote, "they now notify me that he would send me no more." The military authorities sat upon the case and decided that they had no authority to enforce

Escapes Penalty of Desertion.

For in the meantime, Forbes had escaped the regular penalty of desertion. Those half of the privates of the skeleton army, when in the course of a year half of the privates of any given command might "go over the hill," the policy of the war department, as endorsed by President Roosevelt, was to woo the deserter back and forgive all. Upon his promise to serve again, ten days of enlistment and be a good soldier, he was reinstated without trial. He went to the Philippines with his command, rose to the rank of sergeant, was honorably discharged. "Willie off-the-Pickle Bent" was his nickname in the army; his old comrades and colleagues remembered him as a gay, roisterous blithe of a soldier, the life of the barracks.

He was thirty-one years old when he took his discharge from the army and settled in the Pacific northwest—as far from the scenes of his earthly troubles as he could get without swimming. Already he had some training in the construction business. In his statement at the time of arrest for desertion, he says that he had worked up from water-boy to superintendent of construction—probably foreman—at a salary of \$1,400 a year. In 1917, when he applied for his commission in the army, he noted on his papers that he had two years of experience in civil engineering with the Cooper Union, New York. He had moreover made a beginning at that rough-and-ready public speaking which was to serve his purposes in his brief day of glory. Once during the period of his desertion, he was Fourth of July orator at Porthos, N. M., and he added his appearance to the army authorities—"I have been engaged at numerous times in delivering lectures and have always felt that I could not conscientiously deliver these addresses knowing of my desertion."

Becomes Ward Politician.

When next he appears to view, he is found in the center of Seattle, and an active ward politician. Just before the world war, he was in Omaha on a construction deal which was never completed. There he met and married his second wife, Kate Forbes, who divorced him last year in Seattle. He drifted then to Honolulu. Beginning as foreman of a construction gang, he worked into island politics; became superintendent, afterward commissioner of public works.

Then one morning opportunity walked of the gang-plank of a trans-Pacific steamer. Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, already a presidential candidate, had come to make an official visit to the islands. The commissioner of public works had himself appointed escort to the senatorial party. And Forbes, on his purely personal side, was the kind of man which our late president liked perhaps too well. Lively, vital, witty in a rough way, his mouthfuls of good stories and armfuls of gossip of the day, he had about all things the trick of personality. Wherever he went he was surrounded by crowds of men, listening to him.

Looks Deceiving.

He does not strike a female somewhat as the kind of man to attract women. But the men of his old circle has testified that "the women fell for him in regiments." When the crisis came in the veterans' bureau there was sorrow among the women clerks all over the building.

"I sat in on one of the investigations after his downfall," says an other witness to the personality of Forbes. "Of course, he figured as the

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TWO REGIMENTS CALLED TO HERRIN

Continued from First Page.

would remain here until peace had been restored.

Denies Young's Story.

Details of the attack upon the Herrin hospital early Saturday morning where Deputy Sheriff Layman was wounded as well as being beaten, roused the world during the clash Friday night, were told today by Dr. J. T. Black, owner of the institution; nurses and patients of the hospital. Dr. Black asserted he had counted more than 200 bullet holes on the inside of the hospital, these holes having been caused by shots fired from the outside.

This fact, however, contradicts the statement made previously by Young and his followers who attempted to force their way into the hospital Saturday morning. Young had asserted that he and his deputies had withdrawn from the hospital after firing a few shots which having been fired upon from the inside of the hospital.

Patients in Panic.

The attack on the hospital, according to nurses and other employees, caused a panic among the patients, many of whom were said to have suffered a relapse due to fright. Layman, it was said, had been shot from sleep by the shots and begged for protection saying "they had come to get him." Inquiries among the 20 patients of the hospital developed that the attack lasted about half an hour.

Upon Dr. Black's refusal to admit Young and his force a fusillade of shots shattered windows, pierced the doors and showered plastering and wood splinters through the rooms. Several men, who had brought Layman to the hospital, the patients said, then returned a number of shots.

GALLIGAN ORDERS APPEAR AS RUSE.

Herrin, Ill., February 10.—John Ford, chief of police of Herrin, and Harold Clegg, a patrolman, were brought here from Belleville, Ill., by a group of S. Giann Young deputies this afternoon.

Young declared Sheriff George Galligan, now under arrest charged with the murder of Constable Caesar Cagle, kidnapped the officers and spirited them away to Murphysboro, an adjacent county. Galligan said he had been working for their own safety after they had charged a meeting of the Knights of the Flaming Circle, an anti-klan organization, at Rome hall last Thursday night. The shooting at the result of this clash resulted in the death of Cagle and the serious wounding of John Layman, one of Galligan's deputies.

As Galligan was returning from Murphysboro en route to Marion yesterday he was arrested at Carbondale by Chief of Police Cadis Adams. He was brought to Herrin by a number of special police, and in the presence of Young telephoned Sheriff White at Murphysboro to release Ford and Clegg.

Instead of releasing the two officers, Young declared, White's deputies took them to Belleville, Ill., in Clay County. They were found there by about fifty of Young's deputies early today, after an all-night search, and returned to Herrin.

"I severed my connection with the federal prohibition forces over two years ago."

Local klansmen in a statement made several weeks ago declared in a speech before a local club that Young was their paid employee and a purse of \$5,000 was raised and given to him.

Asked his opinion of the prohibition law, Young declared:

"I am not a crank on prohibition or on liquor, but I am a crank on law enforcement. Whether for violating the liquor laws or any other law. Although I do not like liquor I do not think it is wrong to use. But the fact is the law is being enforced throughout America now it is impossible in my opinion to bring results. The law can be enforced as we have proven, but it is not being enforced as it should be, and never will be as long as a bunch of politicians control things."

"The only way to enforce the prohibition law in America," Young said, "would be to place the prohibition forces under the control and direction of the war department."

Three Facts at War.

"Williamson county, according to dozens of reliable persons interviewed, is divided into three classes of factions. The Ku Klux Klan, or dry, anti-wet, or wet, and a third group who have kept aloof from it all.

Consequently, residents said, there is continual strife.

Sheriff George Galligan and his deputies admit their departments are at odds with Young and his forces.

Young charged Galligan with laxity in law enforcement and Galligan charged Young with unwarranted and unauthorized interference with the law enforcement of the city and county.

One prominent citizen of Herrin declared that the present trouble started last December and the trouble, nothing more or less than a fight for control of Herrin and Williamson county between the Klan, referred to as the drys, but who declare they are for law enforcement only, and the Knights of the Flaming Circle, referred to as the wets but who say they resent interference with local government.

Administration Divided.

Part of the city administration, this citizen said, are known as klansmen and the other party as anti-klansmen. By political jockeying, he said, an entire new police force was appointed on the first of January. The new force were admitted to be favorable to the Klan side of the administration.

Shortly after he said Sheriff Galligan was taken ill and was confined to his home. In the meantime, however, Young headed a group of deputized citizens and continued to make raids in Herrin and the county.

There were many shootouts and many of those whose homes were raided charged Young and a number of his raiders with property destruction. Young and a number of his men were arrested on nine counts but all made bond of \$1,000 for each count and were released pending investigation by the grand jury, which was just now convened.

Many foreign residents, especially French and Italians, in the settlements just outside Herrin have filed charges with their respective consuls alleging damages and loss of property.

Galligan Asked for Troops.

Sheriff Galligan asked for state troops as he feared the situation was beyond control and the sheriff, in a statement, said he could not be responsible for the results if unauthorized persons continued to raid places and homes in the county.

Governor Small sent troops to Herrin about the middle of January and remained there little longer than a week and returned to their homes. Two officers stayed at Herrin until the last of the month. No raids were made while the troops were here but after they left the raiding was resumed. In a raid last Thursday night E. C. Frick, foreman of the county grand jury which is now in session, was arrested and charged with having in his possession illicit liquor.

Frick claimed that he was innocent and in a statement last Friday morning said that Young had him arrested because he was foreman of the grand jury that is investigating charges against Young.

Policemen Called, Too.

That night the Knights of the Flaming Circle held a meeting in Rome hall, Galligan and a deputy, John Layman, visited the hall in the "interests of peace," they said. "While the meeting was in progress, the police came and arrested our leader, John Layman. Some one started shooting and Layman was shot through the lung.

Galligan escaped. There was a large crowd gathering around the hall, he said, and fearing for the safety of the Herrin policemen he commanded an automobile and took them to Murphysboro and then asked for a car.

Layman was taken to the Herrin Hospital a few blocks away by Mayor Anderson, Orr Thomas and six other men.

Constable Cagle, who has been issuing the warrants for the raiding parties, stayed downtown. He was within two blocks of the hall when he was shot dead.

Then Young with a number of deputies went to the hospital, knocked on the door and said they had warrants for Anderson, Thomas and the other six men charging them with complicity in the murder of Cagle.

Young declared he was answered by a volley of shots fired from inside the hospital. "We fired back and retreated to the street," he said, "when another volley of shots were fired from the second floor at us."

"We fired again in return and then escaped but placed a guard around the hospital building until the troops arrived at 4 o'clock Saturday morning."

Immediately after this several hundred men were deputized as special police and Young, who said he had been previously appointed as a police officer, was given command.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1924.

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NO ONE MAN ANYTHING, but to love one another; for he that loveth another hath fulfilleth the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.—Romans 13:8, 10.

OUR BUILDING SURVEY. Attention of Constitution readers is directed this morning to the special section of this paper carrying the semi-annual survey of building in the south.

This survey merits the careful study of every business man in Atlanta. It will serve as an index of current progress and a forecast of certain types of development for 1924 which will have a large bearing upon the financial and business world.

The amount of construction in progress is a sure index of a city's or section's immediate business condition. It not only indicates that business, industrial and population expansion is going on, but the actual money involved in the purchase of material and the payment of labor means millions in circulation for merchants and other business interests.

The Atlanta Bureau will be an auxiliary of the chamber of commerce and will function, as it should, under its auspices.

During the first eight months of the Baltimore organization it is said it was instrumental or directly responsible for the establishment of 61 new industrial plants employing a total of 14,500 skilled workmen. It has kept the good record up since.

Atlanta being the geographical and trade center of the southeast is in position to be made the greatest industrial city south of Baltimore and east of the Mississippi. Raw material for a great variety of manufactured articles is at the very door of Atlanta. With the ample rail facilities centering here and the other advantages peculiarly inviting as a main distributing point, the campaign for a greater industrial city, if systematically waged, will undoubtedly result most satisfactorily.

It is hoped the Industrial Bureau may be organized along strong and progressive lines.

The Toledo Blade has been "at some pains" to make these cigarette estimates—

"Seven billion more cigarettes were manufactured and consumed in 1923 than in 1922. In thirteen years, the sale of cigarettes has increased 663 per cent. That of cigars has gone up only 27 per cent. One explanation is that in the last decade American women have become cigarette smokers. Yet they have not, of course, smoked the huge numbers that have come at accelerated rate from the factories. The truth is that men in America have turned from cigars to cigarettes. Young men, in particular, show a tendency to spurn the larger and stronger article. The anti-cigarette campaign makes no headway, but it did prove the possession of valor—tackled the particular demon of its hatred when the chances of success were slimmest."

NO FREE SEEDS. Dispatches from Washington state that congressmen from the agricultural states are being besieged with requests for the usual supply of free seeds that have heretofore gone out by the carloads from Washington in January and February of each year.

As a matter of information it may be stated that there will be no distribution of government seed this year. When the agricultural appropriation bill came up in the last congress the usual fight was made on the seed item, and in the interest of "economy," so strongly urged at the time by republican leaders, the same was struck from the bill.

The members of congress from the south, almost to a man, voted for this item, but without avail.

Therefore, the thousands of people who have heretofore depended upon their congressman to supply them with garden seeds, and with

flower seeds and herbs, will have to make other plans this year. There will be no seed distribution from Washington in 1924.

COMPLIMENTS FOR MILLER. Friends of Henry W. Miller, former Atlantan, now vice president of the Southern Railway System, in charge of operation, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., are much gratified at the many complimentary things being said in railway circles about the success he has achieved in the operating results secured by the Southern in 1923.

A writer in the Wall Street Journal points out that the good showing made by the Southern in 1923, which was its best year, indicates a high degree of efficiency in management. While handling a record volume of traffic, unprecedented expenditures for maintenance both of roadway and equipment were made, but the transportation expenses were kept down so as to consume a materially smaller percentage of the operating revenues.

This means that expenditures for the upkeep of the property and for contributing to the safety of operation were increased liberally while the running expenses were intelligently controlled. This is an example of old-fashioned horse sense applied to railway management which the average business man will understand and applaud.

During 1923 the Southern handled the greatest volume of traffic in its history, but during the entire year no embargoes were issued against business offered for movement over its own rails.

As the man at the head of the operating organization, responsible for the development of policies and the control of expenses, Henry Miller is being given a good share of the credit for this achievement.

WISE MOVEMENT. The launching of a Bureau of Industries for Atlanta, fashioned after a similar organization in Baltimore which has become nationally famous by reason of its constructive activities in planting millions of dollars in industrial enterprises in that city, will be perfected at a citizens' meeting called for today by Mayor Sims. H. Findlay French, director of the Baltimore Bureau, will be present to address the Atlanta meeting and to explain how his own organization functions.

The Atlanta Bureau will be an auxiliary of the chamber of commerce and will function, as it should, under its auspices.

Some folks on lower Broadway would be happy in heaven. The crowds could be too heavy to tote around, and harp-playin' would make 'em tired, what don't be the use of golden streets to people who have had all the walking they wanted?

More "Fools of Fate."

He prayed to see the Happy Day (Since Fortune seemed to owe it). He met it in the friendly way. And didn't know it!

And so it is, through life we go: When joy comes, still we doubt it; We're off in Heaven, and never know A thing about it!

It's mighty poor economy to wear out your knees prayin' for what you don't need.

The Cheering Word.

'Bout de trouble what's in sight; De sweet word for you, I say: Is: "Twill all come right!"

De sunshine is a-traylin'; To de shudders er de night.

But de starns is shinin' welcome:

"It'll all come right!"

Thank the Lord that most of the deep rivers to cross are those we see in dreams.

Just From Georgia BY FRANK L. STANTON

His Weather Remarks.
I'm never for the weather
When we're meltin', all together—
When the sun goes down a furnace with
his rays. And Winter when it's
freezin', Ain't that the season
that is pleasein'.

For that's the time the weather
ought to blizz!

I didn't have the makin'
Of the world the weather's shakin',
Or there'd been a lot of changes
round about!

'Twould be so hot 'twould melt us—
No blizzard would be blowin' of us
out!

An Invocation.

Sing, Mister Mockingbird—sing the cold away, and let the world that listens dream that it is May. That Love is in the garden, and he lifts a hand to the sun and the sky will set like color from your sweetheart's eyes of blue!

The Hopkins Journal says that the Balk prize would come nearer describing it.

Goodby!

Spring told Winter: "There's the door."
As the twilight closes,
But he'd heard that word before—
She pelted him with roses!

From the Old Home Town.

(W. B. Tracy in Dahlonega—Nugget.)

Wednesday morning the ground was covered with a light snow to inform us that winter is still with us, being useless for the spring birds and frogs to tune up yet.

We acknowledge with thanks a ticket from the Georgia Railway and Power company giving a right to land and fish in their great lakes higher up in the mountains this year. We can not swim, but in order to be in no danger can bathe in the branch and fish in the lake.

Some merchants contend that it doesn't pay to advertise, and will keep goods in shelves until they are destroyed by the rats and moths because people do not know they are there and go where they are invited. How is it that Mr. Ford trades so many cars, and the mail order houses sell so many goods all over the United States?

The lion you dread at the end of the road may be caged and in a circus before you get there.

Blessing.

Thanks for the bread of life, The shelter from whose shade we would not roam:

It's the little children and the sweet heart-warm.

Whose simple lights home.

The joy of simple pleasures, heaven blest;

And toil still faithful till the bells ring 'Ring! Rest!"

From Dr. Brer Williams. Some folks on lower Broadway would be happy in heaven. The crowds could be too heavy to tote around, and harp-playin' would make 'em tired, what don't be the use of golden streets to people who have had all the walking they wanted?

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Today's Talk BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

ONE THING

One of the greatest failure I know of is that of a man who was so gifted he could do almost anything, but the middle life now—and has done nothing of note, nothing worthy of his great talents.

It's the self—better than it has ever been done before by anyone—and you will be happy, perhaps wealthy, but surely successful.

And the fine thing about doing one thing well is that somehow or other you are doing it better all the time.

Don't scatter. Get yourself in a corner and say to yourself something like this: "I am a fool."

The first thing is to decide in your own mind just what you can put your heart into to the largest degree. Then keep at it, no matter how discouraging, no matter how many times you fail, how many times the future looks for big returns.

Don't scatter. Concentrate.

Go after one thing—and get it. Let no sweet siren song of fame or money or social glamor attract you from that one thing. All these may be added to your attainment if you are big enough to house them when you have won.

Do one thing well.

I am told that Jane Cowell worked for six years on her characterization of Juliet, then she took her own money and risked all to give it to the public, with the result that many believe she is today the greatest Juliet of them all.

It's worth while to be big in one big thing.

Instead of calming them, this oil business troubles the waters.

Winter still sends sunshine to make his apology to Georgia.

CHARLESTON

An Old-World City.

"Old-guard," sea-farmer, "battery,"

Where waves clap hands in idle glee,

While river drive-way lies from sea.

The sky above, Italia's blue,

At evening wears more wondrous shade,

Light as dream youth will pursue,

And rivaling "the Charleston maid."

An old-world city, quaint and sweet,

As are her gardens, censors them,

Which waft a praise exquisite,

While mock-birds join in rondades gay.

JOSEPHINE RHETT BACON.

Montevallo, Ala.

HOTEL MAN Dies.

Quintan, Ga., February 10.—(Special)—Mrs. M. R. Allbritton, formerly of this county, died suddenly of pneumonia at her home at Vero, Fla., Saturday morning. She had lived there for 15 years.

Her death occurred 15 days after the death of her father, O. W. Peters, at Moreton, in this county. She was 37 years old and leaves a husband and two children.

Saddle all your troubles on February—it won't stand for 'em long.

Winter still sends sunshine to

make his apology to Georgia.

Mrs. Allbritton Dies.

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Therefore, the day for the Valentine dreamers is the 14th; but grocery bills are with us every month in the year.

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THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

BITS OF NEW YORK LIFE BY O. O. McINTYRE

New York, February 10.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Goldknob. I thought him some prince perhaps side-stepping a revolt back home. He proved to be the proprietor of a flock of portable sandwich stands that are "peoned" to street vendors. Another little lesson is "You never can tell."

The delicatessen shops have first and second class arrangements. First class patrons are permitted to sit at tables and be served by waiters. Second class patrons eat counter along the wall and wait upon themselves. The second class price is about one-third cheaper. The East Side is thrifty. I saw a young man and his lady enter a shop. He seated his lady and stood at the counter himself. The waiters in delicatessen are rarely tipped more than five cents.

A mah-jongg school has opened up in East Sixty-third street. Fashionable New York is for a time desiring bridge tables to learn to kung, to chow and to pung. The game is excellently adapted to very high classes and is aiding wealthy social idlers in their search for thrills.

The East Side is in the throes of a wild delirious war. Or they are going to fight it out if it takes all the "wiener." It began with a delicatessen on Clinton street giving away a blue china plate with each hot dog. Competitors began giving away handkerchief souvenirs. Another had a jazz band and now many delicatessen houses are as noisy as street bands. A street band swings a pick. Once he swayed dizzily and fell astride the beam, but arose again to finish the stretch.

I wonder what a man would think about en route if he were to fall 14 stories, whether are curious reactions to his falling death. Once I sank for the last conscious thought was to wonder if grandma would have cream gravy with the steak for dinner. Always (Copyright, 1924, for The Atlanta Constitution.)

CONGRESS GETS BACK IN SWING

Washington, February 10.—Congress, slowly recovering its legislative equilibrium upset by developments in the oil inquiry, will seek this week

LABOR PROPOSES SOP TO LIBERALS

London, February 10.—The new government will face parliament next Tuesday with the onerous task of steering a safe course against an adverse majority, and its life depending upon whatever assistance may be accorded it by the large liberal party.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, whose health is not the best, is spending the week-end revising the speech in which he will announce the policy of his government. The three weeks' recess since the labor government was formed has been all too short; it is said, for the various committees of the cabinet to prepare all the necessary documents and draw up the lines of policy for the ensuing session, therefore it is not unlikely that the prime minister's speech may prove to be rather a general outline of policy than a detailed program of legislation.

The first business of the house of commons Tuesday will be the election of a chairman and a vice-chairman of committees. In this a concession is to be made to the liberals with a view to securing their good will. The government is expected to propose a labor member, Robert Young, as chairman, but leaving it to the liberals to choose a member of their parts for vice-chairman.

Parliamentarians are watching with great interest the developments in this new experiment of a labor government, which is likely to tax the prime minister to the utmost. Still

DRINK OR DRUG

Poisoning requires ELIMINATION. The Neal Treatment acts as an ANTITOXIN to neutralize poisons left after taking for drugs or overcomes the diseased condition. (No Hydrocine need.) Dr. J. H. Conroy, Atlanta, Ga., in charge. Next door, 229 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.—(ads)



Dangerous COUGHS

Coughs on unawares—but you can quickly check them by taking Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar Honey. It brings inflamed tissues in the throat and chest just the aid they need. Dr. Bell's stops the cough with the same medicines that your doctor would prescribe—combined with the well-tried old remedy—pine tar honey. Its taste is pleasant, too. Keep Dr. Bell's on hand for all the family.

All druggists. Be sure to get the genuine.

DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar Honey



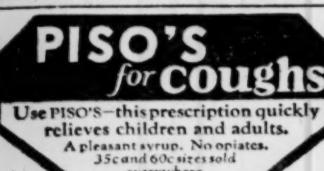
ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"—Genuine



Colds

Genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for Colds and grippe misery. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost only few cents at any drugstore. Each package contains proven directions for Colds and tells how to prepare an Aspirin gargle for sore throat and tonsillitis. (ads).



The Greenwich Solid Silver Dinnerware

The Greenwich is an extra heavy Service in Sterling silver.

It has Colonial, graceful lines with an effective chased decoration that gives the pattern a rare charm and distinction.

It is in the popular soft French gray finish and is an unusual value.

Call and let us show you this, and other complete Services in Solid Silver.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.
Gold and Silversmiths
31 Whitehall Street
Established 1887

GIFTS THAT LAST

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CALLS DR. I. E. DAVID

Rev. Ira E. David, former pastor of the Detroit Gospel Tabernacle of Detroit, was called Sunday morning by the congregation of the Atlanta Gospel Tabernacle. Dr. David, who has been occupying the pulpit tem-

porarily, began a search for the bodies. At 5:30 o'clock there were at least 20 cars parked by the side of the road.

Mrs. Cunningham was taken to the Davis-Fischer Sanitarium, where she was reported to be severely cut and bruised, as a result of her fall from the window.

According to Mrs. Dupre, they had retired about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, leaving a fire in the sitting room grate on the first floor. The bedrooms were upstairs. About 4 o'clock, Mrs. Dupre says, she was awakened by the heat and noise of crackling timbers. Arousing other members of the family, they attempted to throw open the windows, but were unsuccessful. Her brother-in-law then picked her up and tossed her through the glass window and then threw Mrs. Cunningham to safety.

Building Caves In.

A few seconds later there was a terrific crash and the building caved in. Mrs. Dupre then hurried to the home of a neighbor and spread the alarm. The house was burned to the ground, only a chimney remains to mark the spot where the two-story residence once stood. Ropes were stretched about the blackened spot to prevent curious persons from digging among the ruins.

Dupre was formerly the owner of the Atlanta Rock Automobile company, and had been engaged in the automobile business in Atlanta for the past ten or twelve years. At the time of his death, he represented the Kissel Automobile company in this city, and was prominently identified in automotive circles. He was about 45 years of age, and his wife was said to have been about 50.

Mrs. William Dupre lives in Marietta, and was stamping with her sis-

ter.

**SAVANNAH YOUTH
HELD FOR ATTACK
ON LITTLE GIRL**

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special)—H. J. Mahoney, 24, of Savannah, held at police barracks here without bond on charges of alleged criminal assault on a 7-year-old white girl here today.

The alleged assault was made in the historic Colonial cemetery, which is located in the lot adjoining the police station.

The girl was playing in the cemetery with her 9-year-old sister, when screaming to the police station following the attempted assault. The arrest followed. Physicians say the girl is not seriously injured.

**MEMORIAL SERVICE
IS HELD FOR WILSON**

The choir of the North Avenue Presbyterian church Sunday night rendered a memorial service for former President Woodrow Wilson, consisting of the following beautiful numbers:

Organ, March Funeral and Choral Selections, Guilmant, "Lead, Kindly Light," Buck.

"List, the Cherub Host," (Holy City), Gandy, Mr. Werner and choir.

"Cross in the Bar," Williby, Mr. Jennings.

"The Soul of the Righteous," Foster, Miss Battle and choir.

Requies Quartet, "O Lord God," Verdi, Soprano, Miss Margaret Battle, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. Anna, Harold Colquitt, Mrs. D. S. Bayley, Thomas Edward Jennings, Bartoline, Ed A. Warner, Organist and director, Joseph Ragan.

C. W. DUPRE.

ter here en route from Florida. Mrs. Cunningham resided with the Dupres.

A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was that Mr. and Mrs. Dupre met their death through a fire of "undetermined cause."

The bodies were taken to the funeral parlors of Greenberg & Bond.

**NEGRO PASTOR URGES
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP**

**MRS. T. HARRISON DIES
AT CARNESVILLE HOME**

Rev. R. R. Holmes, president of Holmes Institute, delivered an interesting sermon Sunday morning in St. Paul M. E. church on the subject, "Joshua's Leadership."

"Christian leadership makes the city and nation free from crime and destruction," he said. "True leadership finds its origin in the conscience of an individual which prompts him to do right because it is right."

Rev. C. G. Gray, pastor, paid a high tribute to the work of the Holmes Institute, saying that it deserves support of the citizens of Atlanta.

Rev. R. R. Holmes delivered a sermon in Allan Temple A. M. E. church, Sunday night on the subject, "Sin."

Rev. R. H. Ward, pastor, made the closing remarks.

**AGED HUNTSVILLE
RESIDENT IS DEAD**

Forsyth, Ga., February 10.—March 10 has been set by the city council as the date that Forsyth citizens will have to again vote on bonds for street paving.

An election resulting in favor of bonds held recently was declared illegal by reason of some defect in the registration of voters. The question of paving has had a prominent part in city elections of the past two or three years. It is believed that the election will result in favor of bonds, as the women voters will insist on paving Forsyth's muddy streets.

**FORSYTH'S PAVING
ELECTION MARCH 10**

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Books To Repair Bridges.

Quintal, Ga., February 10.—(Special)—Large delegations from Moreton and Barney have asked the county board that bridges between those sections and Hahira be placed in repair before the opening of the tobacco market. Commissioners from Lowndes and Brooks counties agreed to meet at the Miller bridge Friday and decide which route will be of most service to the general public and what repairs to authorize.

The doll offer is now over, and we find that we have a small number left on hand. Betty Ann was a specially high-grade doll, and was manufactured for The Atlanta Constitution, and was equal in value to any doll that could be purchased before or during the Christmas holidays at \$10.00 retail price.

As part of The Constitution subscribers who wish these dolls can have them at the manufacturer's cost, which is \$4.00 each for those who will call at The Constitution office, or, send by parcel post prepaid, \$4.25.

There are only a small number of these dolls remaining on hand, and we make this remarkably low offer to dispose of them at once.

BETTY ANN DOLLS

During the great "Betty Ann" doll offer, made by The Constitution prior to the Christmas holidays, in which many hundred thousand were distributed to the public throughout Atlanta and throughout Georgia. The Constitution ordered very liberally in order that none of the contestants who earned dolls would be disappointed.

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Savannah Provides
Building for Care
Of Female Prisoners

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special)—Further provision for the care of female prisoners in this city will be completed Thursday with the opening of the third floor of the police headquarters building, which has been fitted out for that purpose. Hammett Home, erected on the property, was recently provided a place in which female wards of the county can be housed.

Mrs. Kathleen Moore, Savannah's only woman police officer, will be in charge of the ceremonies Thursday. The county home was opened on the orders of Mrs. T. E. Bergeron, whom Moore personally effects the building for the accommodation of women prisoners was obtained.

**BRUNSWICK YOUTH
GIVEN 3-5 YEARS**

Brunswick, Ga., February 10.—O. L. Wages, a well-known young Glynn county farmer, was convicted in the Glynn superior court Friday afternoon on the charge of burglary and his sentence was fixed at not less than three nor more than five years in the penitentiary.

He was charged with entering the store of the Industrial Stores company at Arco several months ago, when he selected a number of articles, together with some fifty dollars in cash. The man pleaded not guilty, but the evidence against him was overwhelming.

**MONROE PRIMARY
SET FOR MAY 10**

Brunswick, Ga., February 10.—(Special)—The petition of the negro farmers' conference for a colored farm agent to work in the Georgia Negroes resulted in the county commissioners denying the application.

A late date was set to give candidates more time in which to present their claims. Very few candidates

had made formal announcement as yet, but it is very likely that there will be two or more contestants for each office.

**PETITION FOR NEGRO
FARM AGENT DENIED**

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**BOXING PROHIBITED
BY VIENNA POLICE**

Vienna, Ga., February 10.—(United News)—The police have prohibited all professional and amateur boxing here.

Officials declare that the ban resulted from the belief that boxing is "detrimental both to health and public morals."

PEACH PIE.

Into a crust-lined pie-plate, slice

thinly, enough peaches to fill it. Dot

the peaches with butter and turn over

them with a cupful of sugar with which

a teaspoonful of cornstarch has been

mixed. Add two tablespoonsfuls of

water or honey. Put on the top crust

and bake the pie with them.

David Lloyd George first came into

prominence when he campaigned

against the Boer war in 1899.

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The Great Moment

BY ELINOR GLYN

Continued From Yesterday.
In spite of all the troubles which seemed to be going to raise complications in the immediate future, there would be some divine hour of happiness first, when she should realize she was alone with him. How they would talk over the absurd wedding and the hairpin wedding ring! The one which he would replace it with the narrow band of steel phrased as blue as steel.

How docile she had been, when he had put the twisted wire on her finger! Perhaps it was the solemnity of the vows they were making which had made her quiet all that time.

When the gongs could be settled up, and he could spend weeks with her what wonderful discoveries each would make!

That she had a nature which would require "a master—and lots of love," he knew well. But then he was accustomed to ruling mind and passion, had never been absent from his pleasure.

Thus all the way back to the sharp hotel Bayard allowed himself to make plans for joy, and dream of divine things!

He would talk possibilities over with her and see what would be fine about her residence. The best of the summer was before them, but presently it would be terribly hot in July and August—that was an extra difficulty. By the winter he would somehow arrange to get a month or two off, and then in the spring of the next year, he would have realized his fortune sufficiently to put in a deputy, and only have to come to Nevada occasionally to supervise things.

His thoughts kept saying: "I must keep you, Nadine, as much as I love her."

There was a great crowd of miners on the veranda; he had gone through them and their greetings as quickly as he could, and bounded up the stairs. At the door of Nadine's room he came up. Mr. O'Hara with some of his clothes over her shoulders, and a valise in her hand. "We can't give you a second room, Mr. Bayard, since this posse has come from Rockers Point; but tain't likely you'd be wantin' it now you're married, I say to myself so I'm just movin' your things!"

"I must keep my room, Mrs. O'Hara!"

She burst into a peal of fat laughter. "You can't put over a stunt of any sort with me, mister! Two rooms for a bunch o' miners! It can't be done!"

Accustomed as Bayard was to the outspoken desert ways, and to Mrs. O'Hara's type of wit, he grew angry. This was a fresh and impossible complication.

"Then you I must keep my room. Mrs. Delaval is ill and cannot be disturbed."

"You should worry!" she giggled. "Married this morning and two rooms tonight!"

She stepped down the valise, and the stairs, and waddled off to the stairs, firing a parting shot over her shoulder:

"Bob Larkin's snoring in your bed now, dead to the world! And Billy Bounker's going to join him on the floor—make a fight—say?"

Quivering with anger but routed, Bayard tapped gently at his wife's door—a fight could not be contemplated with Nadine there ill—and in a minute it was opened by old Uncle Fredrick, with his thinning hair.

"She seemed to ease herself as he raised himself and looked at the awful room—the sun was pouring through the gaps left by the tattered calico curtains. Her eyes traveled over each object, and came upon Bayard's heap of clothes and his valise in the corner. It was plain to be seen that they were man's things—a silk shirt, and a grey flannel coat

—stamping her little feet, and suddenly pinching his ears! So that he awoke quivering with the pain of his lost memories.

But he was yet too hurt in his pride to realize that if Nadine had so tempted the young mining engineer, he might have found it very hard to resist her!

Bayard steadily read the story of Bayard the Knight as he kept vigil. He guessed exactly why Miss Blenkerson would have welcomed such a history for Nadine to enthuse over!

And he smiled, but then the nobleness of Bayard's character affected him—he was one who had made a famous name and a splendor to be striven for—"without fear and without reproach!"

He, this modern Bayard, was perhaps without fear, but he certainly could not claim to be without reproach in the past! The simple statement struck him profoundly, as all great things must, at such a moment, and it helped him to keep his voice through the hours. He could not sleep, however, nor eliminate all passionate thoughts—he could only force his will to be obeyed. Nadine turned his will to two—then he rose to see if she was awake—but no, the doctor she had given her must have been a very strong one. Suddenly, at about two o'clock, she began to talk in her sleep—incoherent rushes of words for the most part, from which now and then a clear sentence would drift.

"Winnie, I must set me free! I know I shall love him . . . Eustace—do I like the name 'Eustace'—not much! But can what's in a name? Winnie! We can call him Bayard, if you please!"

A light dawn upon Bayard Delaval. She had seen him from the window that day, and evidently thought that he was Eustace! whom she must have been expecting—that had been the reason of her emotion when first he had told her his name was Bayard!

And then a wave of joy came over him and triumph. So he had been her very first ideal! His was the image which filled her imagination before she had been engaged to her cousin. In all reasonable probability he, Bayard, was her first love.

They wrung each other's hands, and then Bayard and his bride were left alone. He turned the rocking chair so that he would not be able to see her, to lessen temptation. He made a bundle of his coat for a hatbox, and his bundle and had bought two or three at the store, so that they would last all night. Then he made a screen with the newspaper chest-of-drawer's cover, so that the light would not wake Nadine. Now he lay down and was soon asleep.

Then he went over and looked at her from the head of the bed. She was lying with one little hand under her cheek, flushed now with a more healthy sleep. Her lashes made a deep shadow, they were so thick and black and curly. There was something about her and babyish in her whole attitude.

Passionate emotion surged through Bayard. She belongs to him! He had every right to take her in his arms, and lie down beside her, after sleeping on his bed instead of having to sit up in that stupid old chair. And in his emotion he stretched out his arms to her, and accidentally touched "The Story of Bayard," so that it fell to the floor from the narrow window ledge at the head of the bed, and crashed.

So hardly did Nadine sleep that her eyelids never even quivered at the noise. Bayard bent back and picked up the book. This was a warning! All his passion died down, and the insidious sophistry of reasoning with himself became clear to him.

He had given his word to himself, and he would keep it.

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CHAPTER XVIII.
Meanwhile, Sir Edward and the rest of the party had arrived at Gold Stamp—all very silent! Sadie

Noozie

BET THE FELLOW WHO LEFT THIS ICE ON HIS SIDEWALK IS SO MEAN HE WOULD READ OUT LOUD AT A MOVIE!

Bronson felt that her personal game was won, and no new effort was needed, but she had taken an affection for Nadine, and she could not bear to think that she was perhaps going to be unkind to her. The only got of the affair was that Nadine and Bayard Delaval had run straight off to the justice of the peace's when they rode away, and that it was after the marriage that Sir Edward had found them. He, Sir Edward, had purposely fostered this idea.

"Poppy, it was strange Nadine having been bitten by a rattlesnake!" Nadine said to her father when they were alone; "we were only talking about them as we rode along. I thought people always died, though, if that snake bit you?"

"Well, the do unless the place can be cut and the poison sucked out at once," her father told her; "and they take a lot of whisky. I don't expect she really was bitten though. I expect that this is part of the plan to get by with it all."

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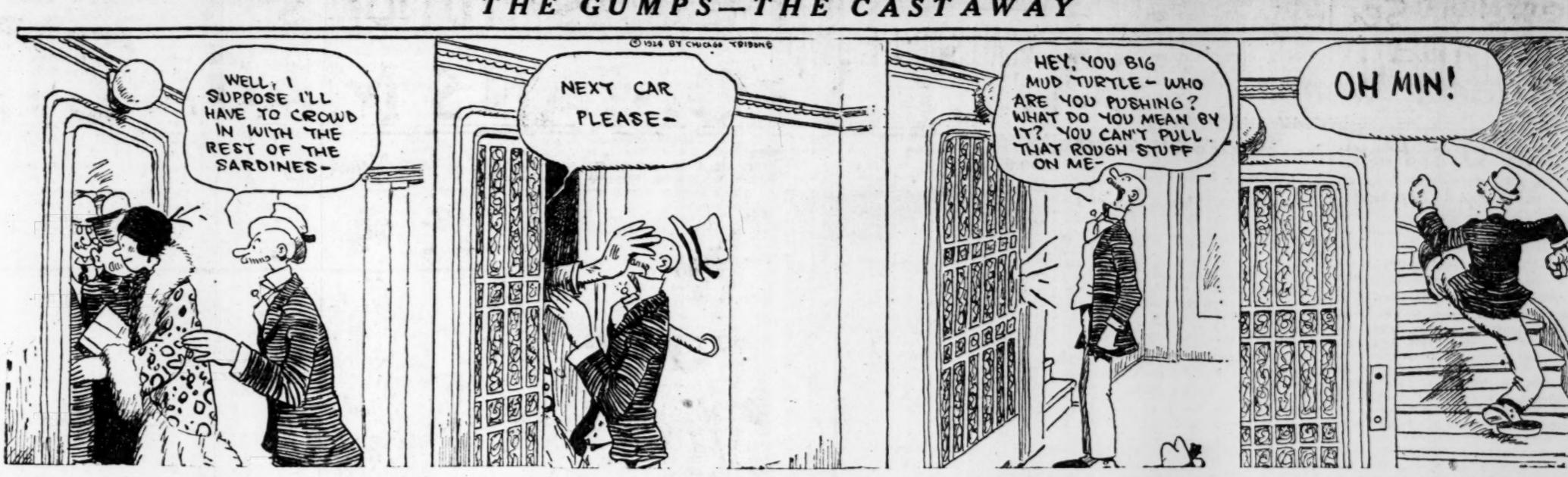
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things had quieted down, but it would be necessary for him to go over to Rockers Point as quickly as possible and see the authorities there, as he found the royal had been caused by some men of the gang who had come from that place. Now, however, he could return to his bride—and perhaps he would yet be in time to watch her awakening! He would bathe and freshen himself before he should come to know it.

"Guess y'r bride will want some clothes—with you out half the night," Mr. Delaval said as Nadine pushed past him. "She ain't a sound."

The drunken men had reached the veranda before the time, and Mrs. O'Hara was coming up with a tray and a jug of hot milk.

"She passed it with great surprise—she examined it close. Yes, it was a hairpin certainly!"

What had become of her engagement ring?

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News of Society and Woman's Work

Mr. and Mrs. Perham Howard At Informal Tea Yesterday

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Rambo entertained informally at tea Sunday afternoon at their home in Briarcliff road, in Druid Hill, the occasion honoring Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Perham, who are spending several days in Atlanta en route from Cuba and Florida, to their home in Glendale, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. Perham are distinguished representatives of the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a candidate for the presidency, the election to take place in May at the biennial to be held in Los Angeles, Cal. She is one of the

most prominent women identified with national club life, and by her gracious and charming personality endeared herself to Atlanta club women, who held an informal tea last spring.

Mrs. A. P. Brantley, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and member of the state executive board were invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Perham.

Mrs. Rambo was gowned in midnight blue, with a lace-trimmed Valenciennes lace.

Mrs. Perham wore a gown of black chantilly lace veiling black satin, and her hat of black velvet was flowered.

Takes, for instance, the cold in the head. The skin will be parched and drawn and all the membranes of the nasal passages inflamed, continuing into those of the ears and throat; even the tear duct from the eyes will be inflamed and so swollen it can not carry off the moisture from the eyes.

The first thing to do is to bathe the head with a liberal amount of mustard in hot lemonade and a pedicel in bed to get the skin to act again and to give the system a chance to oust its enemy. A dose of castor oil and the drinking of water constantly will help the other avenues of elimination to carry off the cold germs.

Spray the head often with weak salt water or an antiseptic, and massage the skin with a fine oil or cream until it has recovered. If there are any cold sores, sweet spirits of nitre or camphor will dry them up again, and a measure of peace descended.

No nightmare marred her sleep. She dreamt that she was home again, and happy.

At dawn she awoke. The night-pilgrims were departing, and the city was aroused again. Cars were rumbling in the streets, and everything stirring.

Stiffly she walked out into the early morning, leaving peace of mind behind her. Intense realization of her present position made her young face deeply flushed.

"Trying to kill herself, she was— I was having a cup of coffee near the park, and I heard a sob, and—looking round—I saw her on the grass behind me. I ran along, and got her just in the nick of time. She had been a little wild—but she's all right now, and you can keep an eye on her."

Then the gentle voice of the woman-officer, and the door was closed again.

But not for long. The next comer was a dandified young man in evening clothes, a silk bow tie, and a powdered head.

"Climbed out—and can't get to the bank till morning!" Prudence heard him plainly explain to the kind doorkeeper, who quietly let him in.

"If only I had the courage to go in, too," thought the wearied young spectator in the shadows.

A well-dressed, middle-aged man arrived.

"Can't get a bed in the whole city.

And no one will cash a check for me. I heard that you were always open."

"Soon after, a boy appeared and Prudence overheard him say, in an anxious tone:

"I'm too late to get into the Y. M. C. A., and they told me you'd take me in."

Seizing up her courage, she knocked gently at the door of the church and was admitted by the tall and friendly woman-officer, and motioned to a pew. She sat down with her head bowed, her tired young head.

"She lay at full length on a pew,

"How cool and peaceful! Life's fitful fever swept the streets outside, but in the crypt was mighty calm."

"Like the shelter of a great rock!" thought Prudence.

Quietly the varied pilgrims entered, many staring up at the white, vaunted

"And all about were memorial tablets to the famous dead, and cool white pillars."

Tomorrow—Virginia's Next Move.

HOUSE BANK BILL TO BAR BRANCHES

Washington, February 10.—Sweeping amendment of the national bank and federal reserve acts is proposed in a bill drafted by Chairman McFadden of the house banking committee which deals, among other points, with the branch banking question.

The bill would prohibit national banks from engaging in branch banking in any state which prohibits the practice, although it would accord national banks in states where state banks may engage in branch banking similar privileges but only within its city limits.

National banks, under the bill, could hold the chartered permits and would be permitted to open bank departments for the purchase and sale of investment securities, and to engage in the safe deposit business.

The bill would liberalize the section of the federal reserve act which permits national banks to loan money on real estate by authorizing them to lend up to 50 per cent of their deposits on this kind of security. The time limit on such loans would be removed.

"Enactment of this bill," said Mr. McFadden in a statement tonight, "would have a far-reaching effect by enabling the national banks to meet the needs of the service centers, urban economic and social conditions."

The national bank act was passed in 1864 and although it has been amended from time to time it contains many archaic features which are hampering the national banks today in their current operations.

Many of the states have adopted banking codes which give to the state banks powers and privileges which are denied to the national banks by federal law but which nevertheless are in conformity with sound principles of banking."

New York, February 10.—William H. Anderson, until Tuesday night superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, was not ousted from his position because of his conviction and sentence on charges of third degree forgery involving alteration of the league's books, but voluntarily resigned because he believed that such action "would conserve the work of prohibition in this state and protect the marvelous results already attained."

This statement from the league's board of directors Sunday night tended to clarify the announcement Saturday that Anderson had not been given a chance to save his position.

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Each day on the average nearly 15,000,000 bananas are consumed in the United States.

What accident is likely to occur here?

The answer will be found among today's want ads.

According to the United States census of 1920 there are 5,000,000 adults illiterates in the United States.

THE CONSTITUTION'S

DAILY WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

Features which Will Interest Every Woman

Woman's Club to Entertain Mrs. Wallace Perham Today

For Kitchen Towels.

Those ugly stains on your wall paper can be eradicated by crushing magnesia carbamate and rubbing it on the marks. Let stand for 24 hours and then brush off with a soft brush.

Good and Bad Linen.

This is the time of year when many

of us are advertising sales of

linen. Let us tell you what to look for.

With regard to the quality of

linen, we have

the best quality may be bought at a

greatly reduced price, and we have

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RICKARD SIGNS DEMPSEY AND WILLARD FOR FIGHT

American Olympic Team Shy on Clever Boxers

Genaro and Berlenbach Latest to Leave Ranks Of Amateurs for Money

BY ROBERT EDGREN.

In France there are over 300 boxing clubs holding membership in the French Boxing Federation, and 12,000 licensed boxers. Of these boxers 10,000 are amateurs. The French are going to make a great effort to capture some of the Olympic championships. They will have a good chance to win. We have many excellent amateur boxers, but as soon as an amateur in this country shows real ability professional managers try to extend himself in the picture that the Olympic games, and the nations will be so well acquainted that the spirit of sportsmanlike competition may make the our war spirit seem vacuous and foolish.

Sarazen Real Champ.

Gene Sarazen is a real champion. When a big test comes along Gene delivers the goods. When he beat Havers, the English open champion, in a 72-hole match started in San Francisco and finished in Los Angeles, 5 and 4, he showed the ability to extend himself in the picture that the Olympic games, and the nations will have a good chance to win. We have many excellent amateur boxers, but as soon as an amateur in this country shows real ability professional managers try to extend himself in the picture that the Olympic games, and the nations will be so well acquainted that the spirit of sportsmanlike competition may make the our war spirit seem vacuous and foolish.

Stribling Real Champ.

Young Stribling will fight his first battle since officially becoming a resident of Atlanta in Cincinnati tonight when he meets Jack Schoendorf. Stribling was announced as from Atlanta in his fight with Vic McLaughlin, of New York, last Monday in Columbus, but the family did not know until then.

Lide is known of Schoendorf and it is believed that Stribling will have an easy time with the youngster. He hails from Milwaukee and has only been in the professional game about a year. Before that time he held the amateur championship of the country.

Stribling has been royally entertained in Cincinnati by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The local members of the junior chamber here wired Cincinnati to look after the youngsters while in that city and reports indicate that he and Stribling are in the best of health.

Stribling will leave Cincinnati tonight after the fight and arrive here Tuesday. He will leave Wednesday afternoon for Savannah for his fight Friday night with Rough House Ross.

Mrs. Stribling and Herbert, the young couple, are at the Imperial hotel. The family is making this place headquarters until March 1, after which time they will purchase a home or move into an apartment.

Herbert will enter school today at the University School for Boys. Young Stribling will probably enter the same institution later in the year.

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Centre Board To Meet Again

Louisville, Ky., February 10.—Another act in the mystery play "Filling Moran's Shoes," which is holding the interest of Centre college football fans, is to be unfolded in Louisville Wednesday evening when the "Uncle Charlie" Moran left empty when he resigned as coach of the Praying Cowboys.

Following announcement of McMillin's resignation, friends of "Bo" McMillin, gridiron mentor at Centenary, Shreveport, La., who had been the former Colgate star for the job, McMillin came to Danville at the request of Centre officials, but apparently there was a hitch in negotiations. Upon his return to Shreveport he said his conversations with Centre officials had not progressed beyond salary stage, but that conditions were proposed which he felt he could not accept.

A meeting of the board of trustees of Centre has been called for Louisville by President R. W. Montgomery. Observers generally take to the opinion that Centre's combining problem is to be gone into at length at that meeting.

The meeting of the trustees which was to have been held while McMillin was in Danville was postponed, President Montgomery explaining the action was taken when indications were seen that attendance of trustees would be small.

Players of the Praying Cowboys, Tate Ivie, Bostic, Gandy, Va., Henry Clay Reed, Fort Smith, Ark., and Robert R. P. Ernst, Cornington, Ky.

That makes it all right. When our grandfathers drew up their declaration of independence they forgot to include golf. Britain still rules us there. In America the average golfer doesn't want stymies, smooth-faced clubs and other joy killers connected with the game, but he gets 'em just the same. Our golfing ancestors wouldn't dare to shock dear old England, don't you know, by insisting upon any independent thought or ruling.

American golf colleges are taking up the idea of having as many students in college sports as possible. This year, according to President H. C. Princeton, Old Nassau will have 30 per cent of her student body competing in various sports.

This is a fine thing. But it doesn't mean that there will be any less interest in the representative college teams, where the star athletes compete for anything general, the big teams and make the competition for places on the teams much fiercer. It will add to the strength of the college teams, where the star athletes will find a place. Athletes like everything else in life cannot be kept from it.

The official prediction from France is that 54 nations will send about 6,000 athletes to compete in the Olympic games of 1924, in the summer sports alone.

A great jump from the first renewals of the Olympic games at Antwerp in 1920, where 40 countries sent 3,000 men to represent America and beat the English team that expected to have almost no competition.

A thousand athletes will compete now for a score that competed then. Twenty years from now all nations will be sending tremendous efforts to their Olympic participation.

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CLASSIFIED RATES

One time..... 15¢ a line
Three times..... 15¢ a line
Seven times..... 15¢ a line
Each Issue..... 15¢ a line
Thirty times or more..... 15¢ a line

Above rates for consecutive insertions only.

Advertisements under the following classifications will be inserted only when cash accompanies the order:

For Rent—Rooms Furnished.

Situation Wanted—Male.

Situation Wanted—Female.

Wanted—To Rent Room—Unfurnished.

For Rent—Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished.

For Rent—Room—Unfurnished.

Wanted—To Rent Rooms Furnished.

The Constitution maintains a staff of clerks ever ready to perform service and render information of every type and classified ads. Main 8000 and West 1000. Ad Department—and you will immediately receive your ad with an efficient operator to take your ad.

GASOLINE ALLEY—THAT WOMAN AGAIN



RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Schedules published as information. Call 2000.

ATLANTA TERMINAL STATION

Arrives—A. & P. & W.—RAILWAY—Leave 7:50 pm. Gordons-Warren, 7:40 pm.

6:55 am....Brunswick-Waycross, 9:25 pm.

5:55 pm....Tifton-Thomaston, 9:25 pm.

4:15 pm....New Orleans-Pensacola, 10:45 pm.

7:45 pm....Montgomery—Leave 8:45 pm.

6:40 pm....New Orleans-Montgomery, 4:25 pm.

5:00 am....New Orleans-Columbus, 4:35 pm.

12:45 am....New Orleans-Montgomery, 6:10 pm.

Arrives—C. G. R.Y.—Leave 6:05 am....Savannah-Albany, 7:45 am.

6:05 am....Macon, 7:45 am.

6:15 am....Athens, 7:45 am.

8:10 am....Jacksonville, 7:45 am.

7:05 am....Jacksonville, 9:15 am.

7:45 pm....Montgomery—Leave 8:45 pm.

6:40 pm....Montgomery—Leave 8:45 pm.

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7:45 pm....Montgomery—Leave 8:45 pm.

6:40 pm....Montgomery—Leave 8:45 pm.

5:00 am....New Orleans-Columbus, 4:35 pm.

12:45 am....New Orleans-Montgomery, 6:10 pm.

Arrives—SEABORD AIR LINE—Leave 1:40 pm....Hannibal-Moore, 6:05 pm.

4:45 pm....Kinston, 7:45 pm.

4:10 pm....N. Y. Wash-High, No. 11, 12:45 pm.

1:15 am....Birmingham, 11:40 pm.

11:45 am....Montgomery, 11:40 pm.

11:45 am....Birmingham-Memphis, 8:00 pm.

6:50 am....N. Y. Richmond-Norfolk, 8:00 pm.

Arrives—SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Leave 1:40 pm....Cincinnati, 6:05 pm.

4:45 pm....Knoxville, 7:45 pm.

4:10 pm....Chattanooga, 8:00 pm.

3:50 pm....Cincinnati-Chicago, 8:30 pm.

4:05 pm....St. Louis, 8:30 pm.

8:00 pm....Columbus-Local, 8:30 pm.

8:00 pm....Wash.-Pittsburgh, 8:30 pm.

8:00 pm....Wash.-Richmond, 12:00 pm.

1:30 pm....Macon-Vadosta-Habif, 12:00 pm.

10:30 pm....Home-Charter Local, 2:30 pm.

1:30 pm....Ft. Payne Local, 4:15 pm.

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New Orleans Cotton Market Closes With Slight Losses

New Orleans, February 10.—The early session of last week brought advances to cotton, while the late sessions brought declines, the market finishing at net losses of 35 to 66 points. At the highest, the trad-

LOGAN CLARKE
LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY
Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.
Fourth National Bank Bldg.
Personal Attention

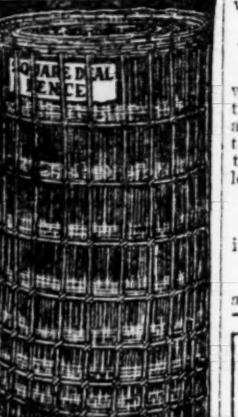
STROTH C. FLEMING
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Prompt Pay—No Delay

FENCING

Square Deal Poultry and Field Fencing

Get a **SQUARE DEAL**
When You Buy
FENCE

Buy the Fence You Know
—you can depend on—one that will stand up tight and trim the whole year 'round— one that will give and take with sudden strains and season's changes— one that will last more years, cost less for repairs, require fewer fence posts, turn all kinds of stock longer—in short, give you the most satisfaction for your money in real fence service and



That's the kind of fencing we have to sell—we want your patronage and we want to sell you fencing that will give you the best in value, service and satisfaction, that's why we handle

SQUARE DEAL FENCE

Come in and let us show you the superior qualities of SQUARE DEAL FENCE—how the SQUARE DEAL LOCK locks the strand and stay wires four ways and positively prevents slipping and sagging of the wires. This feature also gives you a rigid fence with fewer posts.

For Sale By

FULTON LIME AND CEMENT CO.
General Builders' Supplies
521 Edgewood Ave. IVY 4751

HIGH GRADE COAL
Lump \$8.00 Nut \$7.50
Chiles Coal Co.
Main 3822

Blosser-Williams Company
PRINTING SPECIALISTS
BOOKLETS-FOLDERS
AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE
03 N. PRYOR STREET
WALNUT 4310

and closed at 23.61; October rose to 28.24, fell to 27.15, and closed 27.5. In the spot department, middling lost 37 points in the net results, closing at 23.63, against 28.00 on the close of this week last year.

In the early part of the week a strong demand was felt, based mainly on claims of much more inquiry in the market than in most parts of this country, but as the week progressed and it was seen that bids for cloths were for the most part, under the market and were not resulting in any material increase in business, prices fell off. Heaviest selling followed estimates that total supplies of print cloths in the U. S. for the week were not above 100,000 pieces, against 100,000 the preceding week.

The weather continued cold most of the week, and some sections of the cotton region reported moisture that was unwelcome. Opinion regarding the new crop outlook was mixed because, while the weather was bad, the farmer was retarding farm work, it was also argued that cold and wet were putting the best season in years into the soil and at the same time were destroying insects. Weather news and reports from the drygoods centers will have much to do with fluctuations this week. Tuesday will be a holiday, in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln.

Sweet Potatoes.
Sweet potatoes are apt to decay very rapidly unless care is taken with them. They should be cleaned, dried and packed in chaff, being careful that they do not touch each other. In this way they will keep a great length of time.

Great Britain has only one producing oil well.

Common salt on the fire will clean a chimney of soot.

Total U. S. \$5,182,000,000 18.8 ...
Chicago 575,690,000 2.1 ...
Philadelphia 438,900,000 20.0 ...
Pittsburgh 160,033,000 8.4 ...
San Francisco 167,360,000 7.7 ...
Boston 145,360,000 20.7 ...
Los Angeles 150,481,000 30.4 ...
Kansas City 115,308,000 16.1 ...
Cleveland 166,456,000 11.3 ...
Baltimore 99,153,000 11.2 ...
Minneapolis 61,325,000 7.5 ...
Cincinnati 110,200,000 2.1 ...
New Orleans 62,561,000 14.2 ...
Atlanta 63,416,000 4.5 ...
Portland 40,932,000 29.1 ...
Buffalo 40,934,000 2.7 ...
Omaha 34,931,000 4.6 ...
Milwaukee 39,934,000 10.4 ...
Portland, Ore. 35,934,000 2.4 ...
Portland, Ore. 24,246,000 15.5 ...
St. Paul 37,978,000 12.4 ...
Louisville 28,991,000 5.0 ...
St. Paul 28,991,000 3.9 ...
Memphis 22,162,000 3.0 ...
Oklahoma City 21,459,000 5.6 ...
Memphis 21,459,000 4.5 ...
Washington, D. C. 20,987,000 1.5 ...
Nashville 17,846,000 3.4 ...
Newark, N. J. 19,696,000 19.5 ...
Waco, Tex. 9,765,000 7.3 ...
Savannah 14,823,000 12.9 ...
St. Paul 15,137,000 8.4 ...
Milwaukee 16,224,000 12.5 ...
Columbus 15,924,000 6.3 ...
Salt Lake City 13,052,000 1.5 ...
Providence 13,875,000 11.2 ...
Des Moines 13,875,000 1.5 ...
Rochester 13,410,000 20.7 ...
Whitman 8,255,000 16.3 ...
Gainesville 9,765,000 7.3 ...
Norfolk 8,765,000 2.3 ...
Akron 6,626,000 9.5 ...
Albion 7,163,000 21.4 ...
Spokane 7,163,000 21.4 ...
St. Joseph 6,874,000 10.0 ...
Total U. S. \$4,655,717,000 18.0 ...
Tot. outside N. Y. 3,493,200,000 5.7 ...
Dominion of Canada 1,000,000 1.0 ...
Toronto 1,000,000 1.0 ...
Montreal 123,118,000 45.0 ...
Winnipeg 45,102,000 24.8 ...
\$10,000,000 13.4 ...
Total U. S. \$4,113,000 61.6 ...
209,090,000 13.0 ...
Not included in totals, comparisons in
compte.

Debits Against Individual Accounts.
Debit against individual accounts as re-
corded by the ledger for the weeks end-
ing February 6 and January 30, 1924, fol-
low:

Feb. 6 Jan. 30
New York \$3,405,716,000 \$4,868,735,000
Chicago 563,160,000 631,160,000
Philadelphia 405,860,000 405,860,000
San Francisco 199,850,000 172,368,000
Los Angeles 158,667,000 173,436,000
Seattle 157,797,000 142,706,000
Cleveland 152,500,000 152,500,000
New Orleans 150,797,000 149,904,000
Detroit 91,927,000 78,066,000
Baltimore 95,532,000 78,621,000
Buffalo 69,245,000 62,694,000
Milwaukee 69,245,000 62,694,000
Toledo 43,142,000 36,145,000
Memphis 34,579,000 31,558,000
St. Louis 29,179,000 38,601,000
St. Joseph 25,520,000 25,520,000
Indianapolis 35,591,000 30,383,000
Omaha 42,240,000 37,944,000
Providence 32,179,000 32,179,000
St. Paul 34,640,000 34,644,000
Rochester 40,320,000 31,250,000
Hartford 31,520,000 31,520,000
Oakland 33,873,000 27,013,000
Columbus 31,924,000 27,021,000
Minneapolis 35,792,000 29,636,000
Birmingham 30,179,000 28,856,000
Houston 16,318,000 16,361,000
Tampa 16,318,000 16,361,000
Norfolk 18,681,000 17,329,000
Lake City 13,372,000 13,372,000
Fort Worth 18,248,000 15,231,000
St. Louis City 17,586,000 15,904,000
Galveston 8,896,000 8,896,000
Wichita 8,896,000 8,896,000
Xpanks 8,820,000 8,820,000
St. Paul, Minn. 20,521,000 20,521,000
Minneapolis 20,521,000 20,521,000
Minn., Minn. 20,521,000 20,521,000
X'masland, Ore. 30,324,000 32,833,000
X'masland, Ore. 44,809,000 40,198,000

Total U. S. \$3,842,164,000 7,599,698,000
Outside N. Y. 2,876,448,000 2,721,363,000
Not included in totals, comparisons in
complete.

2 Weeks before last's.

Total U. S. \$3,842,164,000 7,599,698,000
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Outside N. Y. 2,876,448,000 2,721,363,000
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complete.

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Outside N. Y. 2,876,448,000 2,721,363,000
Not included in totals, comparisons in
complete.

2 Weeks before last's.

Total U. S. \$3,842,164,000 7,5

ALMOST SIX HUNDRED MILLION SPENT IN 150 CITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH'S BANNER YEAR

Atlanta, Houston and Nashville Move Up in '23 Building Ranking

Ten cities of the south exceeded \$10,000,000 in their permits for the year 1923, and twenty-five reached the five million mark according to the results of the Miller Survey. Washington, the national capital, still kept its place at the head of the list of all southern cities, while Atlanta moved into the lead of cities of the farther south, displacing Memphis which held this honor in 1922.

A table of comparisons between the cities shows a marked shift in relative position from similar tables for 1922. Notable gains in ranking were achieved by Atlanta, which moved from sixth to fourth, going ahead of Kansas City; by Houston which went from eleventh to eighth; by New Orleans, which made eleven places; by Birmingham, which tenth in 1922; by Nashville, which came all the way from nineteenth to thirteenth; by Huntington, W. Va., and Asheville, N. C., each of which jumped seven places, and by Miami Beach, not included in the first fifty in 1922, which climbed into twenty-eighth position.

Other cities appearing in the new ranking which were not placed before include Port Arthur and Beaumont, Texas; Morgantown, W. Va.; Jackson, Miss.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Lakeland and Palm Beach, Fla., and Austin, Texas.

Atlanta, although practically maintaining its magnificent record of 1922, dropped two steps, being exceeded both by Atlanta and Dallas. Fort Worth, Texas, which had five million of suburban construction added to its total in 1922, was practicaly this amount in 1923, and sank from twelfth to fifteenth place. Birmingham was now third, making it one of the wonder cities in 1923 and jumping from tenth to eleventh. Charlotte, N. C., while exceeding its previous year's figures, also lost ground by five places; while Greensboro, without the two million dollar office building which featured its total value last December, El Paso under the temporary depression, registered the greatest loss in rank with twenty points drop.

Cities appearing in the 1922 honor roll which failed to keep their places:

Competitive Year in Business Forecast by Miller For 1924

BY G. L. MILLER.

PRES. G. L. MILLER & CO., ATLANTA.

We are now far enough into the new year to have found our bearings and to be able to review 1923 as a basis for a reasonable forecast for 1924. The major signposts on the highway of finance are as follows:

1. Abundant credit to take care of all legitimate needs and healthy expansion.

2. Attempt to boost commodity prices constantly meets consumer resistance and results in decreased consumption.

3. Little danger of reckless inflation is evident even though half the world's gold supply is in America.

4. Wages are generally stabilized with no reductions or lowering of working standards in sight.

Greater diversification of crops, particularly by wheat and cotton growers can be expected to go further. Wheat production may be reduced to just sufficiently meet domestic demand.

5. Expression of general demand for better living standards is reflected in the trend toward higher grade houses, striving for higher education, increase of vacation travel, and purchase of automobiles.

6. European purchases appear to be nearer bottom level unless Europe goes to ruin altogether, and improvement, if there is to be, will be looked for, therefore, to be found in exports to non-European countries should increase.

Rapid progress is being made to solve the economic riddles of Europe.

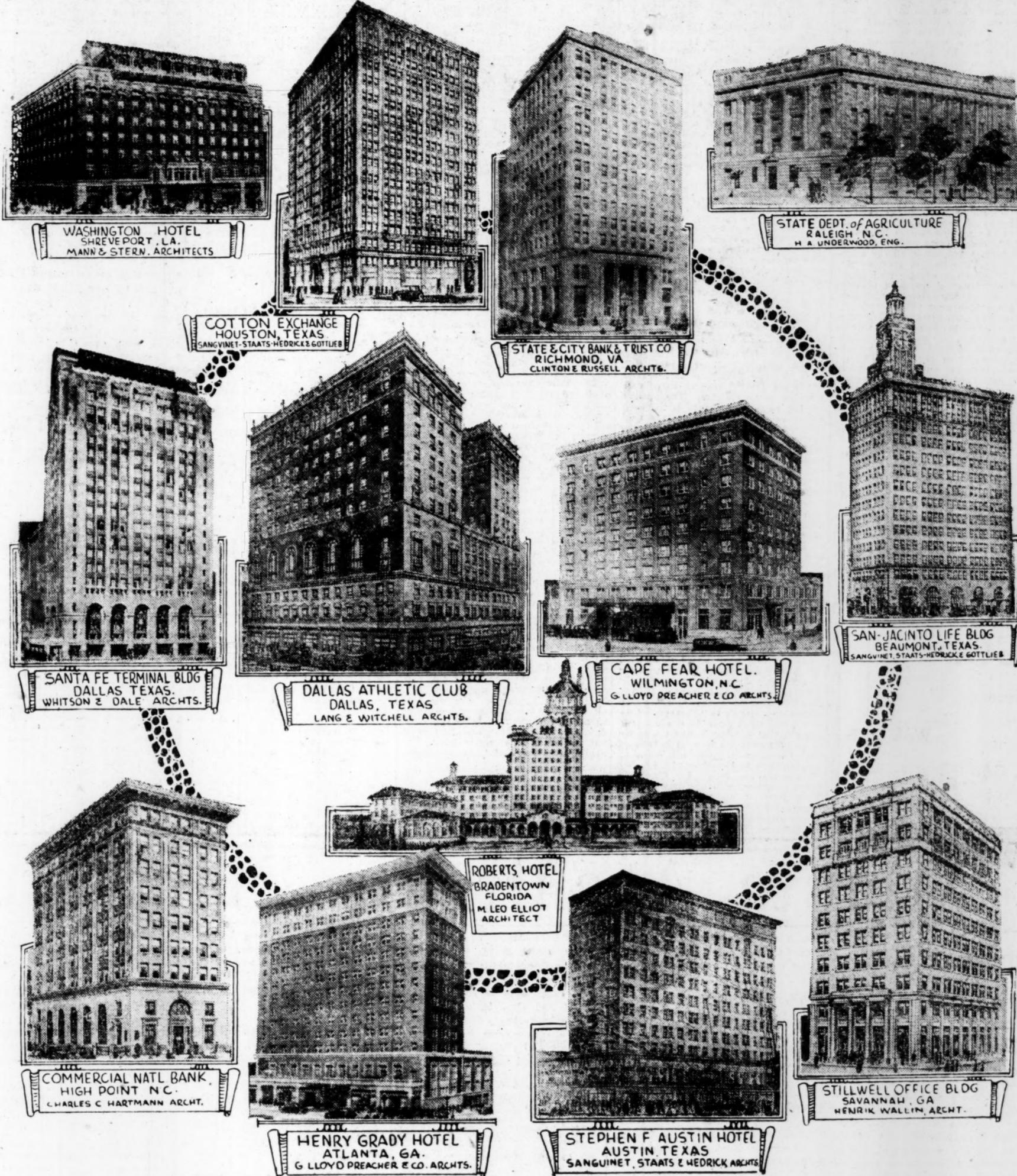
9. The Mellon tax reduction plan has met with widespread favor and is destined to be adopted in more or less its original form with resultant stimulation to business and greater purchasing power of the masses.

10. Presidential election is likely to have little or no effect on business.

11. The investment market shows signs of returning life now that its congested condition is relieved and the stock market, reflecting business and political development and expectations more or less disillusioned.

The year of 1924 will undoubtedly be a competitive year with profits coming from large volume and turn-around, will probably on the whole be over. High quality at reasonable

:-: Imposing New Homes for Southern Business :-:



:-: Highlights of the Survey at a Glance :-:

150 cities of 16 Southern States had a total of \$588,369,311 in building terms for 1923.

111 cities, where comparative figures are available, showed \$538,611,069 for 1923, against \$474,198,123 for 1922, or a gain of 11½ per cent.

Texas led all states in total amount, with \$102,093,472; while Mississippi registered the largest percentage of gain with 81.4 per cent.

Twenty-five cities exceeded \$5,000,000 for the year; twelve exceeded \$10,000,000; and six exceeded twenty millions.

Atlanta led all the cities of the southeast, with \$27,094,912; while Dallas led the southwest with \$20,988,467. Houston's metropolitan area recorded \$12,670,172 for the year.

In building per capita, St. Petersburg, Fla., led with \$500.42 for every person in the 1920 census. Orlando, Lakeland, West Palm Beach and Miami, all Florida cities, followed in order.

Atlanta had the largest per capita record for cities over 200,000, with \$135.05; Houston, Texas, led the cities over 100,000, with \$138.10.

Johnson City, Tenn., registered the highest percentage of gain for the year, with 214.5. Of the larger cities, Nashville topped the list, with 68.3, followed by Birmingham and St. Louis.

Approximately \$200,000,000 was spent on good roads for the year, going towards the construction of 1,100 miles of improved highway, 20 per cent of which was hard surfaced.

New horsepower added to southern hydro-electric plants amounted to 375,000 horsepower, and projects were begun that will provide 600,000 horsepower additional.

New cotton mills completed or begun and extensions to present plants provided 484,904 new spindles and 14,698 looms to southern textile production.

Eight large bleaching and finishing plants for the manufacture of the highest grades of cloth were finished or begun during the year, with an average capacity of 4,000,000 yards per week. Two immense projects involving over \$30,000,000 were announced.

Estimates of population increase made by telephone experts indicate that the principal cities of the southwest will gain 100 per cent or more in twenty years.

Telephone companies of the south spent \$25,949,000 in 1923 for improvements and plant extensions, providing 97,974 new telephones. Estimated expenditures for 1924 will be \$34,215,000, providing 102,500 new stations.

125 major colleges reported 191 new buildings erected during 1923 at a cost of \$24,482,506. This amount will probably be duplicated in 1924.

Approximately \$75,000,000 was invested in public school buildings

MILLER SURVEY SHOWS GAIN OF \$66,000,000

Great Industrial, Educational and Good Roads Development Made in 16 States During 1923.

Maintaining an irresistible upward movement during the large part of the entire year, building in sixteen southern states covered by G. L. Miller & Company's Semi-Annual Survey, reached a total for 1923 which set new high figures for all time. From Baltimore to El Paso gains were registered, some of them of large proportions; and in the case of the most remarkable totals had been reported for the preceding year, even these figures were swept away last year in the rush to provide adequate housing for the south's sure development.

The survey reveals the fact that 150 of the 160 cities and towns of the sixteen states invested almost six hundred millions in new structures. In 113 of these cities, where comparative figures are available, a general gain of 11½ per cent was recorded, or \$66,000,000 in round figures.

No attempt has been made to arrive at approximate totals for the entire territory. Outside of the 160 centers from which accurate reports have been obtained there have been millions spent in building of which no official data is available. Much of the important industrial expansion which is reported at length in the following pages has been outside the incorporate limits of cities or in individual small villages. Millions have gone into schools and colleges and other public institutions at points where no permits are registered.

In all probability this extra-urban construction has equaled the city totals, so that considerably more than a billion dollars has gone into providing modern buildings for the south's business, industrial, educational and social life during the period of a single year.

General Conditions Moderate. All this expansion took place without unusual stimulation from general business conditions. Cotton prices have been good, but the crop was short. Textile mills, while enjoying unusual business at the close, were confronted with a hesitating market at the close. The same thing may be said of the Birmingham steel industry. Petroleum was below average levels during much of the period. So was wheat. Business conditions in general were good but not startling.

The abnormal building program was launched in spite of this average condition and in spite of a generally high cost of labor and material. The situation was not brought about, either, because of the post-war housing shortage so much, for this was largely relieved during the exceptional construction years of 1921 and 1922.

The answer must be looked for, as has already been pointed out in previous pages of this survey, in the fact that the south is experiencing a logical expansion of its vast potential resources which is steadily increasing every year as more and more money is available and the opportunities which are almost unbound throughout the section become increasingly apparent.

Results Developed. Reference is made to specific articles in this section will illustrate just how much of the 1923 schedule was taken up with development of resources. Many millions in new cotton mills, not only in the Piedmont section, but in states west of the Mississippi, are represented in the totals. Much of this is in finishing mills for the production of the finest grades of finished cotton goods.

Millions more went for the development of the great super-power zone of hydro-electric energy to supply power for these mills. Other vast sums were expended on oil refineries and carbon plants in the southern oil fields, where many new fields of oil have been brought in and present sources made to yield larger quantities of oil.

If climate may be referred to as a natural resource, then the building of hotels and accommodations for tourists has been good, and along the gulf coast and in the Carolinas resort sections may also be listed here. This item alone has been one of the important factors in construction. Over \$19,000,000 was spent for large hotels alone, not to mention hundreds of smaller ones and many apartments erected for winter guests.

Educational Advantages. Fifty-four per cent of all reporting cities showed active school building programs, indicating that educational equipment is keeping step with the remarkable educational advance which has recently been noted in every part of the south. Several cities have erected as many as ten and fifteen buildings, notably Oklahoma City, San Antonio, Dallas, Birmingham, Baltimore and other cities of similar size.

More than half of all southern colleges added to their campus facilities during the year. One hundred and twenty-five reporting colleges erected 191 buildings at a cost of \$25,000,000. Progress of state colleges was especially great in this respect, and in the case of the universities of North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, a number of structures were erected in the compilation of comprehensive plans which will eventually give these colleges a full rounded modern plant of the highest type.

Decrease Expected in 1924. The present year is not expected to reach the amount set by 1923, although the loss will be negligible.

Many unusual projects were included in the past year's totals which can only be offset by a greatly augmented general program, and this is scarcely to be expected. The first six months, in all probability, will show a 10 per cent loss, while the last six months will show a slight gain.

This condition will not be a reaction. If 1924 comes within a hundred millions of equally the present record figure, there will be no normal growth. The forecast merely indicates that much of the latest construction must be assimilated before a further unusual leap forward may be anticipated.

Ten southern states produced 14,170,722,000 feet of lumber in 1922, being more than 45 per cent of the production of the United States. Louisiana is the second ranking state, with Mississippi fourth.

Building by States

Number Cities Reporting	Total, 1923	Total, 1922	Gain
6 8	\$16,513,064	\$8,041,410	\$8,474,923
5 11,144,414	4 8,583,114	8,000,855	g 7.8
1 49,744,923	1 49,744,923	54,001,324	7.8
20 49,591,619	15 45,996,883	32,788,014	40.2
10 34,255,738	9 33,878,000	29,765,061	g 19.4
6 27,064,076	5 24,921,183	21,124,000	g 17.6
4 27,064,076	5 25,964,076	10,206,405	g 6.2
4 49,281,131	3 48,862,511	44,548,631	g 9.7
5 5,508,530	2 3,106,518	1,711,901	g 81.4
6 70,170,431	4 60,713,056	52,339,212	g 38.1
9 20,126,295	8 20,988,336	5,767,413	g 15.3
10 6,912,023	7 5,553,084	1,273,342	127.1
7 41,370,631	6 41,370,631	35,142,252	g 17.7
25 102,493,472	16 74,443,843	66,581,238	g 11.3
8 27,092,702	7 27,284,317	26,339,331	g 3.8
7 26,238,804	6 17,645,065	15,267,568	g 11.5
150 \$888,309,311	111 \$588,611,069	\$474,198,123	

The state of Mississippi led the way in percentage of gain for the year. This is largely due to the fact that the comparative figures for the state are based on the figures of Jackson, the capital, where the 1922 totals were extremely low due to two large structures.

Following in order come Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, where marked development is now in progress.

The most serious loss was recorded by Oklahoma, due more to the fact

by the sixteen states, of which almost half went for the erection of modern high schools.

The total investment for new educational buildings of all types in the south reached the amazing total of one hundred millions.

General business conditions throughout the section were only average for the year, with the outlook for a highly competitive year to follow. However, bank conditions were reported good in all federal reserve districts, with increased savings deposits and satisfactory loan condition.

Increasing wealth in the south, and large investments in southern properties by northern industrial and investment interests, are providing ample capital for all legitimate expansion; and the future of the section is reported brighter than at any time in its history.

Predictions for 1924 indicate that there will be a slight falling off in total building operations for the year, with losses felt in the first half of the year and slight gains for the last half.

Highlights of Southern Supremacy.

The south has practically one hundred per cent of the country's cotton, sugar cane, molasses, peanuts, turpentine and resin, sulphur, phosphate rock, bauxite, fuller's earth and barytes.

Cotton held the balance of foreign trade in 1923, for which cotton omitted, imports would have exceeded exports by \$445,000,000.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 carloads of foodstuffs are shipped out of the south into the north and west annually, largely made up of fruits and vegetables. This doubles the number of cars required to move the entire cotton crop.

Four southern states lead the country in the percentage of farm food supply raised on the farm, and nine of the first eleven states are in the south.

Fifty per cent of active spindles in the cotton mills of the country in the fall of 1923 were in the south. Almost fifty per cent of all spindles are now in southern mills, with the south gaining in percentage every year. Southern mills showed 60 per cent of the country's active spindle hours in October, 1923.

Diversification of textile interests is increasing yearly. 1923 saw the first worsted mill placed in operation, the Southern Worsted company, of Greenville, S. C., and the first great rug mill, at Leakeville, N. C., where Marshall Field's Axminster rugs are now made.

The largest cotton mill under one roof in the world is at Greenville, S. C.: the largest hosiery mill is at Durham, N. C.; the largest towel factory is at Kannapolis, N

Federal Reserve Banks Report Normal Conditions

Business Maintains Even Keel, Although Some Markets Are Spotty, and Bank Deposits Increase

Statements from the five Federal Reserve banks which do business in the 16 states covered by the Miller Survey are shown below. These statements show a sound business and financial situation throughout the entire south excepting the spoty or some spotty market conditions.

Deposits in banks and the general loan situation is found to be in line shape throughout the territory. The statements from the Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas banks have been prepared especially for the survey by their respective governors.

BY GEO. S. STAY,
Governor Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

Reports which come to us indicate that the year 1923 closed with a high degree of activity in most departments of industry. The aggregate bank transactions in cotton, which are placed in debits to individual accounts in the banks of the principal cities of the district, indicate a volume of transactions larger than in 1922.

The situation in the textile industry was as favorable as it was last year at this time, which is apparently due to the higher price prevailing for cotton. Buyers of cotton goods show a reluctance to place orders at advanced prices, as are necessary by the increased cost of raw cotton. It will be seen, however, that the production of cotton is an adjustment which will be made as this district is concerned offset the disadvantage to cotton manufacturers. This is an illustration of the inter-relation between producers, manufacturers and consumers.

For the fourth quarter of 1922, the weekly average price of middling cotton in New Orleans was 25.75 cents. On December 28 it was 25.75 cents. Last year at this time, the textile industries of the district were fully occupied, and some mills were running day and night. While the mills of the fifth district generally are at present operating practically on full time, they are reported as receiving sufficient orders to take care of them and the mills have been unable to advance prices for yarn and cloth in keeping with the rise in raw cotton. The coal producing interests of the

year at the nearest approximate date. Their holdings of discounted and bought paper are in excess of last year's holdings at this time by about \$20,000,000. Net loans on the reserve ratio, at which a business has become accustomed to look, is now 78.4 against 73.6 last year at an approximate date, partly due to the fact that holdings of government securities are about \$400,000,000 less. The obligations of reserve banks consist of gold coin, bullion, the gold deposits of their members, and the amount of their federal reserve notes outstanding. At this time the reserve deposits of members are about \$20,000,000 less than they were last year at an approximate date, but the amount of federal reserve notes outstanding is about \$150,000,000 more.

In other lines of trade and industry, as indicated above, activity is on a higher scale of values than last year at this time.

The district has been blessed with large crops of both cotton and tobacco. In 1922 North Carolina produced one of her largest crops of cotton, but by 1923 she has had a smaller crop than in 1922.

During 1923 the country's excess of gold imports over exports (eleven months) was \$202,000,000. By far the greater part of this has gone to the United States.

The estimates are that Virginia will produce 23,000 bales in excess of 1922, making a total of 100,000 bales.

At current prices this means an addition of approximately \$100,000,000 to the value of the cotton crop of the three states; but when it is taken into account that current prices for the crop average materially higher than the average of the previous year, the total crop of the three states is nearly 1,000,000 bales one cause of improvement in business and financial conditions becomes apparent.

The transportation industry experienced a wonderful change for the better during the year 1923, and the total car loadings were the greatest in history due to the higher price prevailing for cotton. Buyers of cotton goods show a reluctance to place orders at advanced prices, as are necessary by the increased cost of raw cotton. It will be seen, however, that the production of cotton is an adjustment which will be made as this district is concerned offset the disadvantage to cotton manufacturers. This is an illustration of the inter-relation between producers, manufacturers and consumers.

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better than for any month since October, 1920.

Other statistics compiled by the five reserve banks show that the conditions in 1923 were considerably better than in the two preceding years. Building permits issued at twenty cities in the district were higher in all months of the year, excepting August and September, and in April the highest total in five years was recorded. Zinc iron production in August was higher during each month of the year than in the same month of 1922.

Savings deposit statistics, collected monthly by the federal reserve bank, from almost a hundred banks in the district, have been more favorable during the first five months of 1923 than for the same period in 1922. December reports not yet having been received from all of the reporting banks, the following figures represent the total of savings deposits held by these reporting banks at the end of each month:

	1923.	1922.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530	\$151,014,900	\$14,995,000
Alabama 127,206,000	Florida 114,198,200	
Georgia 184,763,900	Mississippi 51,538,000	
Tennessee 190,275,000	Missouri 221,459,000	
Total \$914,004,900	North Carolina 191,132,000	

June 30, 1923.

Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530

	1923.	1922.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530	\$151,014,900	\$14,995,000
Alabama 127,206,000	Florida 114,198,200	
Georgia 184,763,900	Mississippi 51,538,000	
Tennessee 190,275,000	North Carolina 191,132,000	
Total \$914,004,900	South Carolina 186,590,000	

September 14, 1923.

Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530

	1923.	1922.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530	\$151,014,900	\$14,995,000
Alabama 127,206,000	Florida 114,198,200	
Georgia 184,763,900	Mississippi 51,538,000	
Tennessee 190,275,000	North Carolina 191,132,000	
Total \$914,004,900	South Carolina 186,590,000	

September 14, 1923.

Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530

	1923.	1922.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.: (National 389) (State 141) Total 530	\$151,014,900	\$14,995,000
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September 14, 1923.

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	1923.	1922.

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Hydro-Electric Development Gives 375,000 Horsepower

New Dams and Power Plants Begun Will Give Over 600,000 H. P. Additional.

Additional horsepower to the total of 375,000 horsepower was brought into production by the member companies comprising the southeastern power system during 1923. Work was begun on projects which will add in excess of 600,000 horsepower, with possible further expansion of dams under construction to yield several hundred thousand additional horsepower.

The leading development of the year has been the planned work to Muscatine Shores, bring the 240,000 horsepower of this mighty project nearer to the uses of southern industry; and the titanic struggle which is going forward for possession of the property through lease. The leasing situation has been materially involved by the introduction of a new offer for the property by nine of the leading power companies making up the super-power group.

With work again progressing, and additional offers before the congressional committee, it is unlikely that some definite move will soon be made to turn over the power plant over to private interests to operate. No matter in what direction the lease goes, the southeast will benefit largely from this magnificent reserve of industrial energy.

Finished Dams.

The Southern Power company completed installations for 100,000 horsepower during the year. This is generated at two new hydro-electric stations—Mountain Island, N. C., 88,000 horsepower, and Great Falls, S. C., 60,000 horsepower—and two steam station additions, at Mt. Holly, 10,000 and Eno, 20,000 horsepower. The Georgia Railway and Power company brought in its Tugalo station, being a 60,000-volt line from Maceot, 18



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P. H. Winter
Treasurer
F. C. Wilson
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Capital \$1,500,000

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S.E. CORNER BROAD AND WALTON STREETS
N. E. Corner Broad and Marietta Streets
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

miles above Knoxville, the town of Jefferson City, a distance of 16 miles, which will link the latter town with our high tension transmission system. We also have under construction a 120,000-volt line from Knoxville to Atlanta, a distance of 23 miles, to serve several mining industries in this section."

Further than this, it is stated that the company plans the expenditure of \$40,000,000 over a five-year period, to include the building of a third dam in the Ozark district, completion of a second steam plant at Hales Bar, the raising of the dam at Moon Island, to provide for 20,000 additional power, and the construction of at least three new dams.

Georgia Projects.

The Georgia Railway and Power company has started the \$100,000,000 four-year program in the completion of the Mathis-Tallulah development, now called Tercora, providing 32,000 horsepower, and the additions to Moon Falls, 7,900 horsepower. Work will also be started on a new dam below the Tallulah, to be located at Young, and the Seed development, christened the Naoochee, which will be finished in 1925. Large additions to the transmission systems will also be made, including the 110,000-volt line from Lindale to the Tennessee line.

The Carolina Power company brought its total up to 255,000 horsepower by the four new plants completed in 1923, yet it has already launched plans for two new stations, upon which is to begin at once. The first of these is the 10,000 horsepower hydro-electric station at dam at Rhodes, N. C., to cost approximately \$5,000,000, and a 40,000 horsepower steam station at Duncan, S. C., with equipment similar to the Mt. Holly 1925 extension.

The 1923 program of the company cost \$15,000,000, and included, besides the power plants, the erection of more than 200 miles of transmission lines.

The Manufacturers' Power company, made up of a number of Spartaburg mill men, is now developing the second of a series of four power sites on Green River, N. C., the ultimate horsepower of which is to be 100,000. A transmission line is being put into operation.

The Birmingham Electric and Power company, of Columbus, Ga., one of the Stone & Webster group, has made application to the federal water power commission for permission to erect a new dam on the Chattochocoee river, sixteen miles above Columbus, and a few miles above the present dam. The new dam and plant will have an ultimate capacity of 60,000 horsepower, although the initial installation will be for only half this amount.

The Central Georgia Power company, with a dam on the Oconee river and steam plant at Seneca, is continuing the expenditure of \$4,000,000 on both banks to increase its capacity. **Alabama Power Company**. The year 1923 witnessed a phenomenal growth in the operations of Alabama Power company and entitled it to a rank of twelfth or thirteenth among the companies in the United States as to the total amount of energy supplied and the same as to maximum demand. The company has been second in size among the southeastern power companies since 1919, having been exceeded by the Southern Power company alone and at the present rate of growth it may soon equal this company.

The annual output of energy at the start of 1923 was 607,123,242 kWh., which increased to 763,253,963 kWh. at the end. The demand increased from 153,100 kw. in December, 1922, to 178,200 kw. in November, 1923. The per cent increase was, therefore, 26 per cent in the amount of energy output and 14 per cent in demand.

The first unit at Mitchell development was put into operation on April 7th, the second on May 25th, and the third and final unit of the initial installation on August 15th. These machines proved satisfactory in every respect, as did the entire installation, which is a remarkable achievement, in view of their great size and the number of new features of design embodied in this development. They were in continuous operation, in so far as possible, under all weather conditions, for the remainder of the year. The completion of this project was undoubtedly the most important single event connected with the production of energy during the year, although the operation of the Warrior steel plant, there being a 100 per cent plant factor for two months during the low water season was an accomplishment reached by few companies and proves the ability of the production organization and the exceptionally high condition in which equipment is maintained.

Work on the construction by the company on January 1, 1924, is as follows: Cherokee Bluffs, hydro-electric, initial installation for 180,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 240,000 hp.; Upper Tallassee, hydro-electric, initial installation for 80,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 100,000 hp.; Lower Tallassee, hydro-electric, with initial installation for 24,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 100,000 hp.; addition to Gorgas steam plant for 30,000 hp., bringing the total capacity to 100,000 hp. This will give the company 212,000 additional horsepower after completion of this work.

A 110,000 volt transmission line is under construction from Cherokee Bluffs to Lanett, a distance of 36 miles; and a 44,000 volt line is being built from Cherokee Bluffs to Union Springs a distance of 39 miles.

Application has been made by the Appalachian Power company for authority to develop a big plant on the Hiwassee river, North Carolina, to produce 50,000 horsepower. The dam is to be 170 feet high.

Work is being pushed on the Dix

Two smaller projects are now under way in southern Alabama; one at Newton, for the Houston Electric company, to develop 3,500,000 hp., and the other at Chalky Bluff, near that city, to develop 3,000 horsepower.

Application has been made by the Appalachian Power company for authority to develop a big plant on the Hiwassee river, North Carolina, to produce 50,000 horsepower. The dam is to be 170 feet high.

Work is being pushed on the Dix

Building Permits by Cities for the Last Six Months 1923

Together with Totals for the Entire Year, Compared with Similar Totals for the Year 1922.

City and State	Permits Last Six Mos. 1923	Permits for Entire Year 1922	% Gain or Loss	City and State	Permits Last Six Mos. 1923	Permits for Entire Year 1922	% Gain or Loss
ALABAMA—							
Birmingham	\$ 5,851,774	\$ 3,570,553	65.8	Birmingham	\$ 1,998,677	\$ 1,332,279	45.6
Gadsden	115,273*	231,875*	L1.6	Burlington .....	.....	1,689,500*	.....
Mobile	575,344	773,469	L1.6	Charlotte	2,233,980	3,087,505	51,148,656
Montgomery	318,901	675,132	L12.3	Concord	390,020	.....	.....
Selma	121,049*	239,779*	.....	Durham	743,170	644,107	16.9
Tuscaloosa	1,400,000	1,242,000	10.6	Gaston	399,550	1,285,824	1,322,400
				Greensboro	1,852,222	1,065,106	4,223,137
				Greenville	95,000	.....	116.6
				Hickory	183,630	.....	.....
				High Point	820,825	829,500	2,059,037
				Lexington	305,000	285,000	1,831,144
				Raleigh	1,358,215	1,709,547	3,776,420
				Raleigh Mount	430,750	.....	2,020,346
				Wilmington	1,526,900	478,500	1,967,700
				Wilson	216,885	.....	951,000
				Winston-Salem	1,481,583	1,838,779	4,260,285
							2,286,857
							29.6
							228,983,393
							\$ 25,071,413
							15.3
NORTH CAROLINA—							
Asheville	\$ 1,998,677	\$ 1,332,279	45.6	Asheville	\$ 4,565,487	\$ 3,123,450	46.4
Burlington .....	.....	1,689,500*	.....	Burlington	1,689,500*	.....	.....
Charlotte	2,233,980	3,087,505	51,148,656	Charlotte	5,182,600	949,570*	.....
Concord	390,020	.....	.....	Concord	44,265	221,784	100,870
Durham	743,170	644,107	16.9	Durham .....	.....	485,135*	.....
Gaston	399,550	1,285,824	1,322,400	Gaston .....	.....	1,333,780	2,131,999
Greensboro	1,852,222	1,065,106	4,223,137	Greensboro	5,125,74	7,948,577	3.2
Greenville	95,000	.....	.....	Greenville .....	.....	7,698,137	1,234,418
Hickory	183,630	.....	.....	Hickory .....	.....	4,109,171	1,234,418
High Point	820,825	829,500	2,059,037	High Point	845,135*	1,831,144	12.4
Lexington	305,000	285,000	949,500	Lexington	915,000	495,000	84.8
Raleigh	1,358,215	1,709,547	3,776,420	Raleigh	949,477*	3,020,346	25.0
Raleigh Mount	430,750	.....	.....	Raleigh Mount .....	.....	1,215,775	1,215,775
Wilmington	1,526,900	478,500	1,967,700	Wilmington	525,735	951,000	106.9
Wilson	216,885	.....	.....	Wilson .....	.....	571,125	571,125
Winston-Salem	1,481,583	1,838,779	4,260,285	Winston-Salem	4,260,285	3,286,857	29.6
							228,983,393
							\$ 25,071,413
							15.3
OKLAHOMA—							
Ardmore	132,925	\$ 405,310	\$ 469,700	Ardmore	\$ 907,905	\$ 148,2	148.2
Ada	28,784	44,265	221,784	Ada	100,870	119.8	119.8
Bartlesville	321,910	.....	.....	Bartlesville .....	.....	485,135*	.....
Enid	372,625	511,465	1,099,425	Enid	1,613,042	1,333,780	1,333,780
Muskogee	355,830	717,345	1,333,780	Muskogee	2,131,999	1,374,24	1,374,24
Oklahoma City	3,575,167	3,274,335	7,948,577	Oklahoma City	7,698,137	3.2	3.2
Okmulgee	371,650	775,775	1,027,050	Okmulgee	2,125,775	1,215,775	1,215,775
Salina	131,282	352,198	435,502	Salina	571,125	571,125	571,125
Tulsa	2,713,137	8,966,118	7,780,252	Tulsa	13,636,489	5,7	

\$200,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

Total of 11,000 Miles Is
Built During 1923 in the
South, of Which 20 Per
Cent Is Hard Surface.

Approximately two hundred million dollars in contracts were awarded by southern states for the construction of improved highways during 1923 eleven thousand miles of road being built or under construction. In this respect, the past year has set new records for the territory and has added important links to highways that are fast being brought to a state where motor transportation in every direction will be accelerated to a previous standard of speed.

Faced with problems of great distances and unequal terrain, much of which is impeded, for road purposes, by swamps, sand and mountains, the south has tackled its road problems with determination and is fast establishing a system of continuous highways that is destined to be a boon to business and a delight to the tourists who are thronging its territories in ever increasing numbers.

Probably the most significant feature of the year's developments is the increasing construction of permanent, hard-surfaced roads. Of the total mileage laid down during the year ten per cent was cement, and another ten per cent was other types of hard surfacing materials. At least one thousand five hundred miles of permanent, efficient roadway was thus laid down, bringing the total of all such roads almost to the ten-thousand-mile mark.

More than half of the money spent came from bond issues, both state and county, and in considerable amount was from federal aid sources. The balance was raised by automobile and gasoline taxes and other taxable sources. Several of the states are in the midst of expending large bond issues sold by the state governments, while others are looking to the lottery issue for the principal and a perfect state system. It is significant, however, that the states where the most progress is now being made in continuous interstate highways are those states which have financed their own highway systems, such as West Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri.

Gains in Progress.

The present year will witness the actual completion of more miles of road than were completed in 1923, but it is doubtful if the new contracts awarded will be in excess of the previous year's figure. A very large percentage of work under contract will be finished, more mileage being carried over than was actually completed during the year. For instance, Alabama completed 171 miles, but placed 613 miles under contract; Missouri completed 533 miles and carried over 890 miles.

According to the Manufacturers' Record, contracts awarded in 1923 amounted to \$174,947,757, while contracts to be awarded amount to \$194,072,500.

These figures are slightly less, as to the first item, than those furnished by state highway departments as totals for the year; and in the second items slightly more.

Building by States.

The following table will give a comprehensive idea of the progress of good roads in the various states:

State Mileage Cost.

State.	Mileage.	Cost.
Alabama—	171	\$ 2,255,150
Completed	613	10,455,160
Begin	767	7,250,000
Florida—		
Completed	190	4,312,560
Begin	280	6,484,560
Georgia	500*	4,000,000
Kentucky	302	4,950,000
Louisiana	450	4,500,000
Maryland	319	3,500,000
Missouri—		
Completed	533	9,000,000
Begin	860	14,164,000
North Carolina—		
Completed	1,044	21,840,100
Begin	1,622	29,017,870
Oklahoma—		
Completed	275	4,000,000

More than half of the money spent came from bond issues, both state and county, and in considerable

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ATLANTA, GA.

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Flats
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Dormitories
Dwellings

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ATLANTA, GA.

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Angles
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Bars

Plant Opposite Fort McPherson
PHONE WEST 2200

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

South Adds 484,904 New Spindles to Textile Mills

Eight Large Finishing Plants Started, and Many Large Industries Established.

The year 1923 has probably been one of the most important in all the industrial history of the south. New manufacturing plants of many kinds have been completed or begun, involving expenditures of many hundreds of millions, giving employment to tens of thousands of operatives, and increasing the value of manufactured products to a very large amount.

The year was dominated by radical developments in the textile field. Many tendencies which have previously been noted have developed rapidly, bringing far-reaching results to the entire industry.

Three of these may be enumerated as follows: first, the equipment of southern mills for the production of the highest grade finished goods; second, the invasion of the south by northern mill interests, both by purchase and new building; third, the gradual extension of the textile industrial area to points west of the Mississippi river.

Many Bleacheries.

Most important of all developments of the year has been the building of numerous very large bleachers and finishing plants for the final processing of high-grade cotton goods in the southern textile belt, thus allowing cloth manufacturers in southern mills to be prepared for the market on the spot, rather than having them shipped to the east for the final stages.

Included in the number of large plants erected or extended may be mentioned the Southern Cotton Mill, of the Portland Cement Association, at Greenville, H. C., and the International Bleaching Company, at Starkville, Miss., which have been completed, respectively, at a cost of \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

North Carolina leads for the year and ranks next to Maryland in total mileage. Missouri, Maryland and Virginia follow in order, with West Virginia and Virginia holding third and fourth places in total mileage. The table is as follows:

Miles

State.

Built, 1923, Miles.

Total

1922

Arkansas

5

40

100

Florida

48

106

Georgia

54

310

Kentucky

23

103

Louisiana

7

34

Maryland

30

103

Mississippi

46

12

North Carolina

336

595

Oklahoma

42

238

South Carolina

20

140

Texas

55

366

Virginia

93

514

Tennessee

17

58

The second of these is that the

textile market has been very uncertain during much of the year with buyers very hesitant to commit themselves to certain purchases.

At the close of the year comes the announcement of two of the largest projects yet announced for this section, both to be undertaken by Joseph Bancroft & Sons, great bankers of Wilmington, Del., who have purchased 600 acres of land at Old Fort and plan to spend a total of \$30,000,000 on a finishing plant which will care for the output of dozens of Carolina mills.

The following operations have been handled by this company during 1923:

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The following operations have been handled by this company during 1923:

\$100,000,000 Spent on New School and College Building

More Than \$25,000,000 Invested in College Structures to Insure Ample Facilities.

The tremendous advance which has been made in the south during the past five years has been nowhere more impressive than in the development of its educational facilities. In the year 1923 has been perhaps the most notable year registered. Both in public school and college development, great progress has been made.

In the college field, considerably more than \$25,000,000 has been expended during the year in the erection of new structures. One hundred and twelve college buildings in the 16 southern states offered data to this survey, and of this number, more than half showed active building programs. A total of 191 buildings were erected by this group at a cost of \$24,852,506.

In the face of this development, it is interesting to note that the same group of institutions have announced plans for \$15,710,000 for 1924, with a considerable number withholding definite information on structures which are not yet in a stage to invite contractors' bids.

The educational advance is also indicative of a constantly rising standard of teaching and scholarship, which has been brought about largely through increasing financial support and has afforded southern college executives more latitude in realizing their plans. The increase, depending on the number of faculty members, an increase of 187 instructors is noted.

Public School Building. Added to the twenty-five million expended in college structures is another sum of approximately \$10 million invested in public schools by the 16 states, bringing the total educational construction investment for the year up to a hundred million dollars.

A fact of particular significance is that almost 12 per cent of the total amount invested in public schools is for high schools. The absence of facilities for higher education which has been a serious obstacle in the way of education in the south in times past is now being rapidly rectified.

The advance in this direction is

illustrated by reference again to the educational statistics of North Carolina. In 1900 there were 29 high schools in the state. By 1910, the number had risen to 170, and in 1923, there were 475, many of which represented investments of from a quarter to half a million. High school attendance increased proportionately from 2,000 in 1900 to 48,832 in 1923.

The expenditure for new school houses in the state rose from \$40,711 in 1900 to \$667,695 in 1910, and \$118,887 in 1923. The value of all school properties at present is \$35,208,970, more than half of which has been invested in the last five years.

Texas Leads List.

The state of Texas made the greatest engineering advance in 1923, as well as spending more than any other state for school construction. Five hundred and eighty-five grammar schools were built during the year, at a cost of \$8,750,000; and 60 high schools were erected at a cost of two million dollars. This raised the total number of grammar schools in the state to 11,975, and the number of high schools to 1,063. There are also 757 consolidated schools in the state.

The total amount appropriated by Texas for educational purposes for the year was \$24,650,000, while cities and counties added another twenty million.

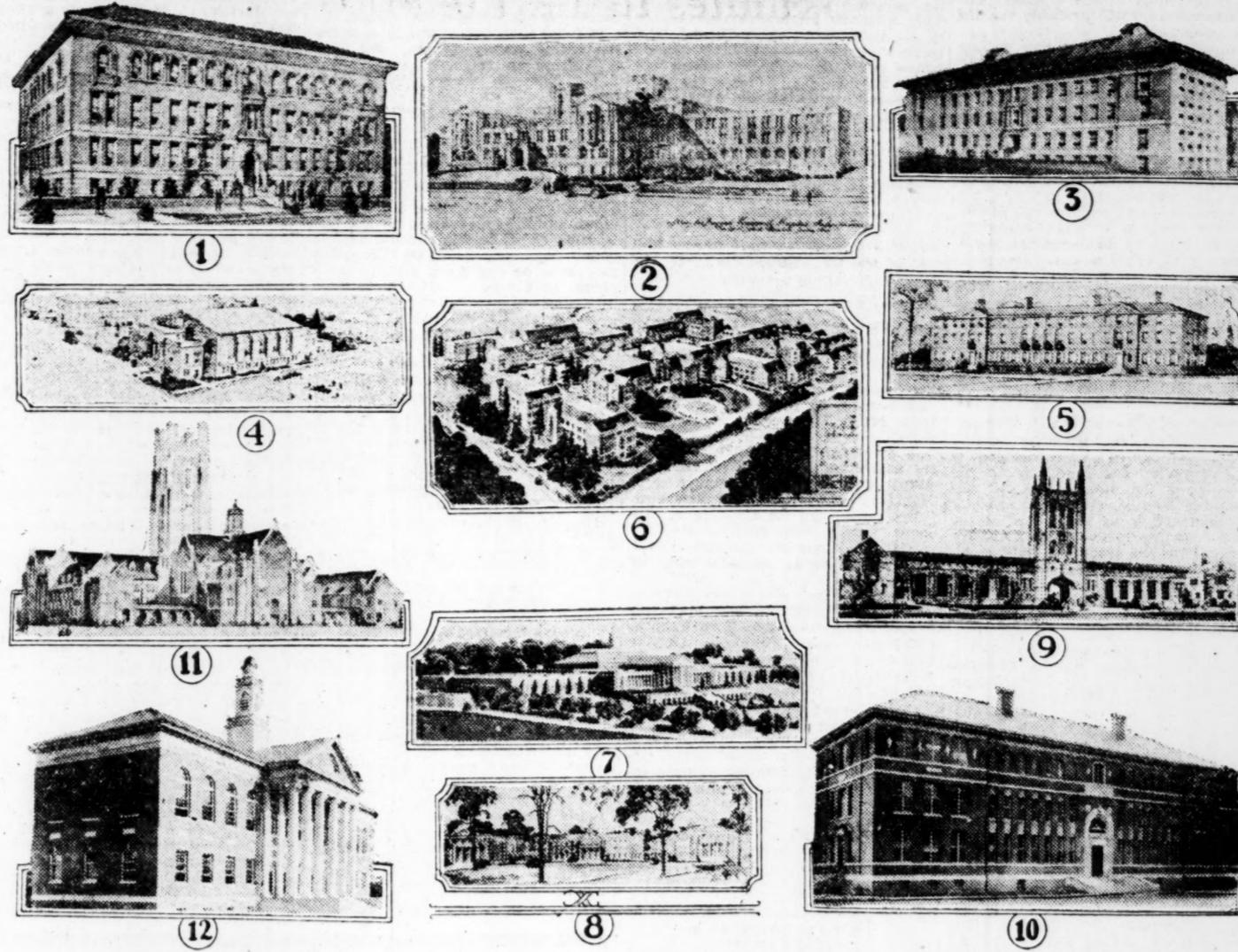
Many cities throughout the south are expending large bond issues in the erection of adequate schools, notably Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, San Antonio and a number of other lesser size.

State Colleges Lead.

Most interesting of the facts brought out by the college survey is that state-supported institutions, with a few exceptions, are engaged in expansion programs which are doubling and even tripling previous efforts. The leading colleges—again with a few marked exceptions—have arrived at a realization of the needs of their colleges and are making adequate appropriations not only for maintenance, but especially for expansion.

The most striking illustration of this can be quoted where statistics recently issued by the department of education of North Carolina. Permanent improvement appropriations for the two-year period in 1910 in this state amounted to the meagre sum of \$8,000. In 1912, this had risen to \$151,350. But under the new awak-

Impressive New Southern College Buildings



1, Laboratory, medical branch, University of Texas, Galveston, Herbert M. Greene company, architects; 2, Vanderbilt medical group, Coolidge and Shattuck, architects; 3, Biology building, University of Texas, Herbert M. Greene company, architects; 4, gymnasium, and 5, dormitory, N. C. A. and E. college, Hobart Upjohn, architect; 6, Florida State College for Women, Edwards & Sayward, architects; 7, Handley school, Winchester, Va.; 8, Elon college group; 9, Memorial building, University of Missouri, Jamieson & Spear, architects; 10, Language building; and 12, Law building, University of North Carolina, Atwood & Nash, architects; 11, Administration building, University of Florida, Edwards & Sayward, architects.

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lines, at Lubbock. A complete plant at a cost of half a million. Wesleyan college, Macon, Ga., expects to construct a new campus costing a million this year.

Two theological seminaries are preparing new buildings. The Southern Baptist Theological seminary, of St. Louis, will expend two million beginning in 1924. The General Assembly Training school at Richmond, added two buildings at a cost of a quarter of a million during the past year.

Gymnasiums Popular.

Another educational item which are so urgently required to care for the large yearly increase in college students, the most popular single building item in the college list is gymnasiums. Twenty per cent of all colleges included in this survey indicated that gymnasiums or other buildings for physical education were under construction, while several others indicated that similar structures would be built in 1924. Two and a half millions were invested by the 25 institutions.

The most interesting single building in southern educational circles for the year is the Handley school, of Winchester, Va. This magnificent group of educational buildings, planned and erected by educational activity, was made possible by the bequest of almost two million dollars by Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., providing for the erection of this institution by a foundation and the leasing of it for a dollar a year to the town of Winchester. Almost a million is invested in buildings and equipment and more than a million in endowment.

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SERVICE SPECIALISTS

The "Atlanta Spirit" Honor Roll

Those whose names are listed below, and whose advertisements appear in this section of The Constitution, have played a large part in the upbuilding of Atlanta. Their efforts have fostered the "Atlanta Spirit." Because of their contributions in this direction, they have earned the right to have their names inscribed on Atlanta's Honor Roll for 1923-1924. They have recognized that the "Atlanta Spirit" means "Work, and Work Together." By advertising in this edition they have gone on record for progress, cooperation, faith in Atlanta this year, next year, and every year to come.

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APARTMENTS

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Buildings Under Construction In 1923

GUDE & CO.
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Stratford Hall
Canterbury Manor
Pitt Belmont Apartments
Peachtree Terrace, South
Altamont Apartments
Claridge Manor
Mansfield Arms
Cherokee Arms
Walton Way Apartments

Atlanta
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis, Tenn.
Augusta, Ga.

GUDE & CO.
Builders

\$175,000 packing house at Haines City.

WEST PALM BEACH. The two Palm Beaches had four and a half millions for the year, in which expensive residences had a prominent place. A \$100,000 high school was built and much public improvement carried on. A large family hotel, costing a million, is announced for Palm Beach in 1924.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lake county spent \$3,664,570 in new building for the year, a gain of more than five millions. The county reported as follows: Lumberton, \$628,256; Easton, \$626,450; Umatilla, \$369,060; Clermont, \$333,384; Groveland, \$255,000. Important industrial plants were established with the following investments: Koolin plant at Yalaha, \$65,000; Essential Oil Company of America, \$100,000; General Electric, \$100,000; Tidewater Cypress Company and Wren Louder company each \$100,000. Two million dollars was spent on good roads.

OTHER CITIES.

Denton, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze spent more than eight hundred thousand on construction, with the Florida East Coast station, \$102,000, as the principal item. A new \$150,000 school is planned, and a modern bank and office building has been projected, and a \$100,000 church for the Beach is announced. Two million dollars has been spent on good roads.

HIGH POINT.

Industrial building dominated the High Point field in the year. A \$250,000 cotton mill was organized and began two furniture factories, which suffered losses by fire, were rebuilt, and smaller shops were built. The first unit, costing \$200,000, is a Methodist Protestant college, erecting, as follows: A million-dollar hall, a ten-story office building, a city auditorium, three new churches and many smaller commercial and industrial plants.

CONCORD.

A \$200,000 high school, a \$35,000 negro school, \$52,000 in addition to cotton mills, plants, and a large number of houses, all small, were built in Concord during the year. A \$60,000 church building is under construction. Two hotels are contemplated for the new year.

GASTONIA.

Several cotton mill additions were recorded in Gastonia during the year, the merging of the Hickies Spinning company, the Loray mills, with the Manville-Jenckes company of Pawtucket, R. I., and the addition of much equipment to the present plant in Gastonia, besides the purchase of the High Sholes mills.

OTHER CITIES.

Lexington spent almost a million dollars in its 1923 building, no large projects being reported. A negro grammar school, costing \$40,000, was erected, and cotton mills on the outskirts were expanded. A large industrial complex involving a million dollars, is rumored for 1924, and the Junior Order will build a \$500,000 orphanage outside the city limits during the year.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE. With more than five million dollars worth of building for the year, and the outlook favorable for an increase in 1924, Charlotte maintains its lead among North Carolina cities in construction. The principal items of the year, besides the completion of the million-dollar Hotel Charlotte and the \$600,000 Elford department store, were the fifty-story Johnson Textile building, \$1,200,000; the Ivey department store, \$400,000; the First Baptist church, \$100,000; and a large hotel. Half of a two-million-dollar bond issue for schools will be spent in 1924; and plans have been announced for a new theater, a large assembling plant for the Ford Motor company, a new railway station and several other important projects.

WINSTON-SALEM.

Residences dominated the four and a half million total for Winston-Salem, due to the completion of a three-million-dollar school program being materially.

The R. J. Reynolds high school, now under construction, will ultimately cost \$1,500,000. \$1,500,000 was spent on paving during the year, and a similar amount on street paving. Other 1924 improvements include a \$300,000 municipal market, \$22,000 sewage disposal plant, \$15,000 incinerator plant and \$150,000 for bridges and culverts.

GREENSBORO.

The \$1,000,000 new station, which has been proposed for some time, is at last to become a reality, and this announcement dominates the building report from Greensboro. The second most important item is college buildings, with more than a half million dollars being spent in the C. Womans College and the A. & T. colored college. The woman's college has a \$1,350,000 two-year program to complete. Two important office buildings were announced: Cone Export and Mission Company, \$100,000, and the handsome new home of the Greensboro Daily News, \$150,000. A number of warehouses, stores and industrial buildings were begun. For 1924, the most important items, in addition to the station, are the \$1,000,000 city hall, a \$400,000 apartment and the school and college additions.

ASHEVILLE.

The Western North Carolina metropolis made great gains in 1923. The beginning of the \$500,000 George Vanderbilt Hotel, a \$150,000 warehouse, and a \$175,000 athletic field, were the big items of the first half of the year. Other items for the year almost reach five millions to keep pace with a population growth that is now said to be 38,905. 1924 will be an even greater construction year according to present forecasts with three millions being spent during the first half of the year. The most important announced include an office building, \$250,000; packing plant, \$250,000; garage, \$250,000; Central M. E. church additions, \$100,000; Medical building, \$100,000; fire department, \$400,000; city auditorium from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; library, \$225,000, and municipal market, police and fire house, \$250,000. Important industrial developments in the purchase of large blocks of land by the Sayles Fireproof Company and the Baneroff finishing interests.

RALEIGH.

New school and college buildings and churches were prominent in Raleigh's building for the year. A public school, \$135,000; a dormitory for the state college, \$126,000, and a Christian church, \$100,000, were important features. The new college will also construct a \$200,000 library and a gymnasium of similar amount in 1924. Meredith College begins its million-dollar group. Much business building expansion is going on and residential permits make up a large total. Conditions are highly favorable in the territory.

WILMINGTON.

The Carolinian Seaport City was greatly helped in its 1923 totals by the beginning of the Cape Fear hotel, an \$850,000 structure, which will give large and modern accommodations to the traveling public. Two large distributing stations, each costing \$125,000, were erected for the Atlantic Re-

shaving company and the American Molasses company. \$85,000 was spent on new school structures. Business conditions are excellent and the outlook optimistic, both for building and trade. Six million dollars expended in 1923 has been of great assistance to the business of the district. New fertilizer interests entered Wilmington during the past year; the Wilmington Wood Products company made a \$125,000 investment. Southern Metal Company, manufacturer of steel from Baltimore and will employ 200 operatives in the manufacture of ships. The Southern Gas and Oil company made the city its headquarters.

DURHAM.

Important textile expansion has been recorded at Durham, with large increases in the Erwin cotton mills and other plants. A Masonic temple, \$130,000, was built; a \$100,000 hospital was started; a \$125,000 hospital is expected for 1924, with principal building, a ten-story office building, a city auditorium, three new churches and many smaller commercial and industrial plants.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis' cotton industry has not quite equalled her surprisingly large volume of building for 1922, the past year was one of exceptional expansion, and witnessed the building of several imposing structures and a multitude of smaller residences and business buildings.

During the last six months, the principal departments show a \$1,250,000, the Memphis Cotton Exchange, \$500,000; a Methodist Hospital, \$500,000; a library, \$130,000; a church, \$65,000, and apartment house, \$65,000, and other smaller structures. The new year will witness the erection of a half-million-dollar assembling plant for the Standard Oil Company, a \$100,000 hotel, costing \$30,000; a criminal courts building, and jail, \$75,000; new schools, \$500,000; extensive additions to the wharves and river front facilities. Indications point to an other \$20,000,000 year in 1924.

NASHVILLE.

Due to an unexampled year, 1923, Nashville leads among larger southern cities in percentage of gain over 1922, and thirteenth among cities in volume of building. This was largely accounted for by the three-million-dollar Vanderbilt Medical school, the \$1,250,000 was memorial, the \$800,000 Scottish Rite cathedral, the \$400,000 outbuilding for the Peabody teachers' pension fund, the \$100,000 of the M. C. Church, \$20,000; the N. C. & St. L. office building, \$190,000; another religious publishing plant, \$150,000, and a \$125,000 apartment. Contemplated for a similar record year in 1924 are the DuPont Fiber Silk investment of \$10 million; the Peabody school, \$400,000; Vanderbilt dormitory, \$400,000; a million-dollar paper pulp mill at Old Hickory; a \$400,000 apartment; \$200,000 for a Vanderbilt war memorial and a similar amount million for the year. The largest suminary, the Washington Court apartments, \$225,000; the Tennessee central railroad building, \$250,000; a packing plant, \$125,000, and several commercial buildings averaging around \$100,000.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville reached six and a half million for the year. The largest item during the last six months was \$220,000 for the Technical School for the Deaf, which indicates that there was a huge schedule of small commercial buildings, warehouses and residences. Among structures announced for 1924, which is expected to continue the present pace, are a large garage building, an addition to the First Presbyterian church; a large addition for Stetson Brothers; the Flatiron building; the John C. and Tribune building; a heating plant for the University of Tennessee; a Shrine temple, and in all probability a two-million-dollar water plant will be installed during the year.

CHATTANOOGA.

Approximately seven million dollars were spent in Chattanooga for building during 1923, though figures show about one-third of this amount. The reason is that the most of the city's growth is outside the narrow city limits. As illustration, 800 residences were erected outside the city limits, while only thirty were built inside. Major structures for the year included a new auditorium, \$800,000; the Provident Life building, \$600,000; the Tennessee Electric power building, \$350,000; the Southern railway building, \$150,000; and the Crane Enameling company, \$150,000.

JOHNSON CITY.

Johnson City, which led the south in percentage of gain reaching 1923, had a half of a million-dollar office building for the State and City Bank and Trust company, a fourteen-story building of limestone. Seven apartment houses costing \$300,000, a \$100,000 pump house, two warehouses totaling \$180,000, an \$85,000 church, \$65,000 mausoleum and a garage building, \$50,000, completed the list of major buildings. Four industrial plants with investment of \$1,400,000, were begun, and a half million dollar hydro-electric station was erected. Two hundred thousand dollars went for school improvements. Estimates for the first six months of \$7,000,000 indicate that 1924 will rival the past year, two of the most important projects announced are two groups of residences each to cost \$500,000.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH

Norfolk's year was conspicuous for important industrial expansion, particularly the \$3,600,000 sugar refinery to be built for the Norfolk Sugar Refining company, and the immense coal pier for the Virginia and Atlantic railroad, \$1,000,000. An addition to the Ford assembling plant of large proportions, with capacity for turning out 300 cars per day. Apartment and small business building went on apace during the year, and the outlook is bright for 1924. A \$60,000 army was also begun.

NEW ORLEANS.

Ten millions of the thirteen millions spent in New Orleans during 1922 went for residential purposes. Large buildings during the last six months include an addition to the Hotel Dieu, \$650,000; Toure Infirmary, \$600,000; two churches, \$64,000; a new factory, \$72,000. During the year, there was marked industrial expansion on the canal, including the million dollar twin mill of the International Harvester company, and the new plant of the Lukens Steel company. Plans already in hand for 1924 call for an expenditure of between eight and ten millions for hotels, schools, hospital and large commercial structures most important of which is the 600-room annex to the Hotel Roosevelt. A million-dollar box plant for the Bogalusa Paper company is also planned.

SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport's great construction program for 1924 placed it in a favorite position among the southern cities, with a total of over nine millions. Unfortunately, statistics being prepared for this survey by the chamber of commerce had not been completed when forms were closed, but the following principal items may be mentioned as making up much of the total: The Shreveport building, \$1,500,000; the Washington hotel, \$1,000,000; the Seeger theater, \$450,000; the Bienville office building, \$300,000; the Fleibman store, \$300,000; the Elks annex, \$400,000; a hospital, \$25,000; a warehouse, \$110,000, and a large residential total.

BATON ROUGE.

The two-million-dollar building schedule of the Louisiana State university contributed substantially to an unusual building year at the capital. A \$200,000 Elks theater building was begun, and contract was let for new passenger and freight stations of the Illinois Central, to total \$570,000. Many residences and commercial houses are also included in the totals.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

How G. L. Miller's Survey First Came Into Existence

Millions of Readers Are Advised of the South's Development Through Building Reports.

The first issue of G. L. Miller's semi-annual survey was published in approximately ninety daily newspapers of the south on September 11, 1922; and the present edition completes two full years of southern building statistics which have been furnished the public through the survey operations sponsored by G. L. Miller and company, the largest of southern real estate mortgage bond houses.

This undertaking, when first executed two years ago, was unique in its kind and has since remained without a parallel among attempts to "sell" the current progress of the sixteen southern states first to themselves, and then to the public at large. It is so unique, in fact, that a reference to its purpose, aims and accomplishments is worth making.

At the time when the project was first begun, small number of traders were carrying detailed statistics on monthly and annual building permits in a few of the large centers, and some of these reports found their way into the daily press. No other statistical organization, with the exception of federal reserve bank reports, which held their information to a selected group of cities in their districts, and one or two business reporter agencies which selected the larger cities of the country, made any attempt at compilations.

That the survey idea has been adopted by other financial houses since the beginning of the Miller survey has impressed the vital importance, even in uncertain terms, of the great possibilities which follow in the wake of such expansion. At the same time, it would encourage southerners themselves to greater confidence and greater efforts for the future.

It was decided that nothing would more effectively accomplish this end than to begin to issue regular and detailed reports of construction progress in the sixteen southern states,

which should not only give official figures covering the permits issued by cities and larger towns, but should describe in detail the character of this

construction, and should segregate facts relative to industrial expansion, hydro-electric development, good roads, building, and similar topics which would indicate the basis upon which this building program was founded.

Millions of Readers.

In order to secure the most effective distribution, the material of the survey was prepared in newspaper feature form by experienced newspaper men and offered to the daily newspapers of the south for simultaneous publication. It was also recast in booklet form and mailed to public, college and business libraries in all parts of the country, in addition to thousands of other readers, besides being distributed in large quantities by other companies interested in bringing the message of the south's development to business concerns in other sections.

It is estimated that the first edition of the survey reached over two million readers through its various means of publication and its sources of distribution.

Since that first edition, the survey has grown in importance. Its features have been amplified and its scope broadened in scope and content. The second issue was made notable by the first complete story of the great southeastern super-power zone, which has recently been prominently before public attention. This story was supported by maps especially drawn for the survey.

The third edition carried a carefully compiled and thoroughly executed compilation of statistics bearing on the comparative building costs in the north and south, showing that southern builders were benefited by material prices and labor costs over 25 per cent less than northern builders. This story was copied extensively in daily papers and class journals throughout America. Possibly the most notable article in the present survey is the story on educational advancement and the detailed statement of new school and college structures which have been erected during 1923.

Cordial Cooperation.
One of the most gratifying results

of the efforts of G. L. Miller and company to tell the story of the current development of the south has been the cordial cooperation extended by public officials and civic associations in the supplying of necessary data for the compilations. It must be remembered that the multifarious facts which are compressed into this single survey must be gathered from a host of different sources, without which nothing of real substance could be accomplished.

From the very first, the governors of federal reserve banks have been very gracious in their assistance, and have prepared special statements for each issue, showing the general business and financial conditions obtaining in their districts.

Added to these have been many state officials, superintendents of schools, highway commissioners and other departmental officers, who have submitted requested data. More than 150 permit officers, mayors and commissioners in cities and important towns have furnished monthly totals of building permits. Two hundred and fifty secretaries of chambers of commerce in as many centers have given extended information in response to questionnaires.

Added to these, there have been scores of private companies and individuals who have assisted, particularly the officials of power companies, the Portland Cement association, J. E. Sirrine and company, great textile engineers, Lockwood, Greene and company, engineers; the Foundation company, nation-wide contractors; and various publications such as Cotton, the Southern Engineer and others.

But most vital of all, as a source of information, have been the weekly issues of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, and the personal assistance and kind interest of whom that prince of southerners, Richard H. Elmonds. No person can become fully aware of the south's development without regular reference to the Manufacturers Record.

Newspaper Publication.
The present survey is being published in slightly more than half a hundred daily newspapers from Richmond to El Paso. The Atlanta Constitution, of course, comes first. From the day it was first conceived, it has received the firm backing of Clark Howell, who never misses an opportunity to publish to the world facts of advantage to the south at large.

Among other important newspapers carrying this edition are the following: Richmond Times-Dispatch; Greensboro, N. C., Daily News; Charlotte Observer; Raleigh, N. C., Times; Asheville Citizen; Greenville, S. C., News; Columbia, S. C., Record; Charleston News and Courier; Augusta Chronicle; Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun; Macon Telegraph; Jacksonville Journal; Tampa Tribune; Birmingham News; Montgomery Journal; Jackson, Miss., Daily News; Chattanooga News; Knoxville Sentinel; Baton Rouge States-Times; Houston Chronicle; Dallas Times-Herald; San Antonio Express; Galveston Tribune; Beaumont Enterprise; Wichita Falls, Texas; El Dorado, Ark., Daily News; Orlando, Fla., Sentinel; Pensacola Journal; Palm Beach Post; Albany, Ga., Herald; Rome, Ga., News-Tribune; Duran, Ga., Herald; High Point, N. C., Enterprise; Winston-Salem Journal; Winston-Salem Star; Petersburg, Va., Progress and Index; Johnson City, Tenn., Chronicle; Natchez, Miss., Democrat; Nashville Tennessee; Little Rock Democrat; Fort Smith Times Record; Shreveport Times; Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Waco, Tex., Times-Herald; Austin, Tex., States-Times; Dallas, Tex., Star-Telegram; Lakeland, Fla., Banner-Herald; Gadsden, Ala., Journal and Tuscaloosa, Ala., News and Gazette Times.

Some of these papers print special Miller survey sections numbering as high as twenty-four and thirty-two pages. Notable papers in this class are the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun and the Ralph Times. Other papers have devoted from six to sixteen pages in their sections.

The present section of The Constitution will be reprinted, together with additional matter not included here, for country-wide distribution. Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application

THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

HERE is hardly a need or a want
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The officials of J. S. McCauley & Co., general contractors, of 286 1/2 Peachtree street, report that business in their line is extra good at this time. This firm has several good buildings now, and are planning more. One of them is a handsome residence for Frank L. Stanton on Fairview road, and a nice white brick front store near the Georgian Terrace for the Whitehead company. This firm, it will be recalled, just completed the large building at Buckland, corner of Peachtree and Pace's Farm roads, and the James L. Key on Capitol avenue, one of the largest and most up-to-date schools in the city.

Mr. McCauley, the president of his firm, predicts a wonderful year for Atlanta and vicinity in the building line and stated his firm is looking forward to the biggest year they have ever had.

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